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ROOSEVELT STATES PHILIPPINE POLICY

Chief Executive Addresses War Veterans at Arlington and Defines Attitude of Government Regarding New Possessions.

******* HEN the Filipinos have shown their canacity their power of self-government then, and not until then, will it be possible to decide whether they are to exist independently of us or be knit to us by ties of common friendship and interest. When that day will come it is not in human wisdom now to foretell.-President Roosevelt at

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT spoke for the new policies of the gov-ernment of the United States at Arlington Cemetery on Memoria Day. While the occasion was the annual tribute of love to the soldier dead at the national cemetery, ex traordinary interest was shown in the President's speech owing to the fact that it was current report in the capital he would touch on subjects close to the nation's heart.

Following is the full text of the Pres-

Jonus address:

Mr. Commander, Cameades, and xon men, and women of the linited States, who owe, your being here to what was done by the men of the great Civil War.-I greet you and thank you for the honor done me, in asking me to be present this day.

It is a good custom for our country to have certain solemn holidays in commengration of our greatest men and of the greatest crises in our history. There should be but few such holidays. To increase their number is to cheapen them. Washington, and Lincoln—the man who did most to found the Union and the man who did most to greatest the stand head and shoulders above all our other public men, and have by continuo consent won the right to this pre-eminence.

Among the holidays which commendered the control of the distance of the control of the intion; an this day, the 30th of May we call to mind the deaths of those who dig that life bolds dear for the great pize of

we call to mind the deaths of those who died that the nation might live, who wagered all that Hife bolds, dear for the great prize of death in Antite, who roured out their blood like water hi order that the mighty national structure raised by the far-seeing particles in of Washington, Frankin, Marshall, Hamilton and the other great leaders of the revolution, great framers of the Constitution, should not croubble into meaningless ruins.

in the property of the propert

Nearly three centuries have passed since the waters of our coasts were first furrowed by the keels of the men whose children's children was the water was a limit of the first for the first form of the settlement, and now for over it century and a quarter we have been a mitton.

century and a 'quartee we have been a mation.

During our four generations of national life we have had to do many tasks, and some of them of farereaching importance, but the only relify vital task was the one you did, the task of saving the Union. There were would have meant not merely disaster but annihilation. For failure at any other point atminihilation. For failure at any other point atminitiation. For failure at any other point atminished in the fron days the loss would have been Irreparable, the defeat [retriety-able. Upon your, success depended all the failure of the people on this continent, and much, of the future of manikad as a whole. You left us a isomitted country. You left us the right of brotherhood with the men in gray, who for such courage, and such devoid that the deemed that failure and the such courage, and such devoid that the deemed that failure to the failure of the way in which when the war twas over you turned again to the work of peace. In war and the wisest of lessons to us and our children and our children and our children schilders.

and in peace alike your example will stand as the vigest of lessons to us and our children and our children's children. Just at this moment the army of the United States, led by men who served among you in the great war, is carrying to completion a small but peculiarly trying and difficult war, in which is involved not only the honor of the lag but the triumph of civilization over forces which stand for the black chaos of shvagery and barbarlym. The task has not been as difficult or as important as yours, but, oh, my comrades; the men in the uniform of the United States, who have for the last three years patiently and uncomplabilingly championed the American cause in the Philippine Islands are your younger brothers, your sons. They have shown themselves not unworthy of you, and they are arrived of what you did.

Deplores the Afrocitice.

Deplores the Atrocities.

Deplores the Atrocities.

These younger comrades of yours have fought under terrible difficulties and have received terrible provocation from a very rene and very treatherous eneur. Under the strain of these provocations I deeply deplore to \$84 plant some among them have so far forgotten themselves as to counsel and. The fact that for every guilty act committed by one of our troops a hundred acts of far greater atractly have been committed by the hostile natives upon our troops, or upon the peaceable and law-shidding natives who are friendly to us, cannot be held to excuse any wrongdoor on our side. Determined and unswerving effort must be made, and is being inade, to find out every instance of burbarity on the part of our troops, to punish these guilty of it, and to take, if possible, even stronger measures than have already been taken to minimize or prevent is it only in the granty of the Phillipadnes.

ken place. In each case it is well to condemn the deed, and it is well also to refrain from including both guilty and innocent in the same sweeping condemnation.

In every community there are people who commit acts of well-night inconceivable horror and baseness. If we fix our eyes only apon these individuals and upon their acts, and if we forget the far more numerous citizens of upright and honest life and blind ourselves to their compless deeds of wisdom and justice and philanthropy, it is easy chough to condemn the community. There is not a city in this land which we could not thus condemn if we also due to condemn the community. There is not a city in this land which we could not thus condemn if we also due community. There is not a city in this lead our eyes parely on which is the condemnation of the condemnat

upon its police record and refused to look at what It had accomplished for decency and justice and charity.

Yet this is exactly the attitude which has been taken by too many men with reference to our army in the Philippines, and it is an attitude both absurd and crucily unjust.

The rules of warfare which have been promulgated by the War Department and accepted as the basis of conduct by our troops in the field are the rules inid down by Abraham Lincoln when you, my hearers, were flithing for the Union. These rules provide, of course, for the just severity necessary in wift. The most destructive of all forms of crucity, would be to show weakiess where sterniess is demanded by troo need. But all crucity is forbidden, and all harshoss beyond what is called for by accd.

Our commiss in the Philippings have not

iron need. But all cruelty is forbidden, and all harshness beyond what is called for by need.

Our enemies in the Philippines have not merely violated every rule of, war, but have made of these violations their only method of carrying on the war. We would have been fustified by Abraham Lincoli's rules of war, in infinitely greater severity than has been shown. The fact really is that our warfare in the Philippines has been carried on with sligular humanity. For every act of cruelty by our men there have been innumerable facts of fortucarance, ungrammity and generous kindness. These are the qualities which have characterized the war as a wight in the cruelties have been wholly extended the cruelties of the carth, renember also to do them common justice. Let not the effortless and the unitempted rall overnanch at strong men who with blood and sweat face years of toll and days and nights of agony, and at need lay down their lives in remote trople, jungles to bring the light of civilization into the world's dark pinees. The warfare that has extended the boundaries of civilization into the world's dark pinees. The warfare that has extended the boundaries of civilization into the world's dark pinees. The warfare that has been for centuries one of the most potent factors in the progress of lummity Act, from its very nature it has always and everywhere been liable to dayk abuses. tent factors in the progress of humanity and terror in the progress of humanity and everywhere feen flable to dark abuses. It behooves us to keep a vigiliant watch to prevent these abuses and to punish those who commit them, but if because of them we flinch from finishing the task on, which we have entered, we show ourselves cravens and weakings, unworthy of the sires from whose loins we sprang.

and weaklings, inworths of the sires from whose loins we sprang.

Recalls the Civil War.

There were abuges, and to spare in the Civil War.

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There were abuges, and to spare in the Civil War.

There were abuges, and to spare in the Civil war.

There were abuges and to spare in the civil war.

In the listening to me as mercenaries, as "Inceeds's hierlangs." Your open foes—as in the resolution passed by the Confederate Congress in Getolor, 1822—necused you, at grant length, and with much particularity, of "contemptions dispersari of the usages of eivilized war." of subjecting women and death;" of "murder," of "rapine," of "outrages on women," of "lawless excelly," of "perpetrating atrecities which would be disgraceful to starges," and Abraham Libeoin was singled out for especial atrack because of the light of the contempt of the second of the contempt of the contemp Recalls the Civil War.

the power and domining of the evill at the expense of the unfilling of the evill at the expense of the unfilling of the evill at the expense of the unfilling authorities, and to render even of oppression.

The unfillary power is, used to secure peace, in order that it may itself be supplanted by the evil government. The progress of the American trust means the abolition of crucity, the bringing of peace and the rate of that an order under the evil government. The progress of the American trust means the abolition of crucity, the bringing of peace and the rate of that an order under the evil government.

But our armies do more than bring peace, do more than bring order. They bring freedom. Remember always that the independence of a tribe of a community may and often does have nothing whatever to do with the freedom of the individual in that tribe, or community.

There are now in Asia and Africa scores of despote monarchies, each of which is the slightest vestige of freedom for the individual man, Seant Indeed is the gain to handled synatic whole the stendy though a community which follows the stendy though slow introduction of the orderly liberty, the law-aliding freedom of the individual, which is the only sure foundation upon which national independence on its built. Wherever in the Philippines the Insurrection has been definitely and finally put down there the individual Filipine already enjoys such freedom, such personal liberty, under our rale, as he could never even dream of under the rule of an "independent" Agolianidian oligarchy.

The slowly learned and difficult art of self-government, and art which our people have that the people of the Philippine Islands not only how to enjoy that how to make such freedom, such personal liberty, under the people of the Philippine Islands not only how to enjoy that how to make you be such that we can readily teach the people of the Philippine Islands not only how to enjoy the thow to make you people and law to the seen and the course of the people of the power of self possible, even stronger measures than have already been alken to minimize or prevent the occurrence of all such instances in the future.

Is a milk in the army of the Philippines of the councer the rest of America report? Find time to this there occur in our country, to the deep and disting shame of our people, lynchings carried on under circumstances of inhuman cruelty, and barbarity—a cruelty infinitely worse than any that has ever been committed by our troops in the Philippines, worse to the victims and far more brutally infinitely worse than any that has ever been done in the Philippines have been wholly excepting the beam of the made, to minimize the chances of cruelty seem the hills, Blodersham one. These friends and the mote in bis. Blodersham one, These friends and the mote in the Philippines are indeed gailty of made, and will be made, to minimize the chances of cruelty occurring.

But keep in mind that these cruelties the chances of cruelty occurring.

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But they afford far less justification for agencial condemnation of our army than there lynchings afford for the condemnation for a general condemnation of our army than the condemnation of

grow in that farthest west, which is the immemorial east. The shadow of our destiny has already reached to the shores of Asia. The might of our people life and proceeding a shadow of the shadow of t

on the western sippe of our continuous. This should no more be a party question. This should no more be a party question and the way of the Union should have been a party-question. At this moment the main highest office in the Philippine Islands I as vice governor, General Late Wright of Tennessee, who gailantly wore the gray in the Civil War and who is own worth and the men under them, from the Civil War gallantly wore the blue. Those two and the men under them, from the North and from the South, in civil life and in inlitary life, as teachers, as administrators, a soldlers, are laboring mightly for us while at the control of t

MARK AND THE EMPEROR

Humorist Tells of One Kind of Perso He Does Not Like. In an article in the North American

Review on "Does the Race of Man Love a Lord," Mark Twain tells the following story: Once I was received in private audi

nce by an emperor. Last week I was telling a Jealous person about it; and I could see him wince under it; see it bite see him suffer. I revealed the whole episode to him with considerable elaboration and nice attention to detail. When I was through he asked me what impressed me most. I said:

to fumble with things on his desk, so that I could get out in my own way, without his seeing me.

It went home! It was vitriol! I saw the envy and disgruntlement rise in he man's face; he couldn't keep it down. I saw him trying to fix up some thing in his mind to take the bloom off that distinction. I enjoyed that, for I judged that he had his work cut out for him. He struggled along inwardly for quite a while; then he said, with the manner of a person who has to say something and basn't anything rele vant to say:

"You said he had a handful of speial brand cigars lying on the table? "Yes; I never saw anything to match

I had him again. He had to fumble around in his mind as much as another minute before he could play; the he said in as mean a way as I ever heard a person-say anything: "He could have been counting the ci-

zars, you know.' I cannot endure a man like that. It s nothing to him how unkind he is, so ng as he takes the bloom off. It is

Choate and a Tuft Hunter. Ambassador Choate has a particular iversion for the tuft-hunting American who flourishes in Europe and never misses an opportunity to make a court eous but effective dig at him. A short time ago Mr. Choate was a guest in a country house at which a particularly offensive specimen of the genus Anglo and wine one evening this gentleman narrated with much glee the story of how he had once met Queen Alexandra driving in an open barouche while a storm was raging and no shelter in sight. The chivalrous American, according to his own story, immediately handed his umbrella to her majesty, reecived in turn a grateful bow, and then udging ho un by remarking:

"In the old days a man would have een knighted for doing that." On Mr. Chonte's features one of those

penignant smiles for which he is justly celebrated, says the New York Times, slowly perfected itself.
"Ah," he said, "and I suppose,

had been knighted, you would have hosen an umbrella for your coat of arms, with the motto, 'Pour la Reine.

Speaking Italies.

A piece of parliamentary repartee quite as good as the famous retorts in the House of Commons and our Congress comes from a New England university. Two students, ranged against each other in debate, grew very warm and took to commenting on each other's oratorical manner. One of them spoke with much emphasis, letting the stress of his voice fall ex-plosively on certain passages.

His opponent opened his speech by saving, "My friend on the negative thinks to win this debate by speaking exclamation-marks and italies.

The other could do nothing at the moment to turn the laugh which this speech raised, but when his turn came this retort:

"My friend on the affirmative says I speak italics. I should say that he ises Italies in the way they are used in the English Bible, not to emphasize but to mark what is not original and

She Had. Blanche-Did she give Cholly any en-

couragement? May-Yes: she said she might not oblect to a man with more money than

brains.—Puck. Social Differences.
"Met Liza Smith just now."

"Did yer? What did she say to yer?" "Say? Nuffin, I putrified her with a glance"-The King

THE BIG COAL STRIKE

MINERS HOPEFUL - OPERATORS REMAIN OBDURATE.

Mine Owners Have 3,500 Police Guard ing Their Properties and Protecting Nonunion Men-Conditions Which Cannot Long Continue.

Upon the ability of the operators to Upon the ability of the operators to keep their mines free of water the safety of \$511,500,000 of invested capital depends. That is the sum locked up in the various mines in the anthracite districts. In addition to this the prosperity of six great counties—Columbia, Schuylikil, Northumberland, Carbon, Lackawanna and Luzerne—hangs by the same thread. The operators profess ability to operate the pumps and thus keep the mines from being flooded and ruined. That they have succeeded to some extent That they have succeeded to some extent since the strike of engineers, firemen and pump runners is certain, but whether they can continue is quite another mut-

Monday between 75 and 80 per cent of the engineers, firemen and pump men put work. The operators immediately-rushed into the places of these employes posses and clerks, supplementing these, n so far as they could, by non-unio in so far as they could, by non-union men imported from the great cities. In this way they have been able up to the present to keep the pumps in action and no great losses have resulted. Some collieries, which can be kept clear because they drain into others, have been closed completely, the operators thus being enabled to husband their forces the more

Miners Arc Hopeful.

me to be sure and back out from the presence, and find the door knob the best I could; it was not allowable to face around. Now, the emperor knew it would be a difficult ordeal for nie, because of lack of practice; and so, when it was time to part, he turned, with exceeding delicacy, and pretended to full work is probable. Few of them can bear the odium of being called "scabs" and being hooted at in public that I could get out in my own way, and when the ostracism extends to their wives and children it is to be expected that many of the men will join their comrades in making the strike more

The operators now have 3,500 coal and from police guarding their properties and protecting the non-union men the com-panies have supported to run the pumps. These men are all armed with tifles.

Meantime all the great collieries remain shut down and not a pound of coal is being mined in one of them. The miners remain hopeful and confident.

The operators still remain obdurate rel The operators still remain obsurate re-ative to the miners' demands. They will make no concession, they will not hear of arbitration. They are determined on fighting the issue to a finish. The min-ers are asking for about 7 cents a ton ncrease in wages, and would forego their other demands if this were conceded.

CORRUPTION IN TWO CITIES. Investigations in St. Louis and Phila-delphia Show Much Rotteness.

Another chapter has been added to the story of civic corruption in St. Louis. The methods of the municipal combine and other city officials have been further and other-city officials have been further exposed; and yet the investigation is not finished. On Saturday four public men were indicted by the grand jury. Monday a new grand jury was impaneled to continue the probing into what the April grand jury declared to be the worst instance of official corruption ever known in the history of any American city.

In the history of any American city.

The present batch of indictments reveals conditions that are nothing short of astounding. The report closing the jury's work accuses a fornier Mayor of the city, who previous to that had been collector, of receiving interest on public funds for his own private account; it accuses a retired registrar of securing a accuses a retired registrar of securing a rake-off on printing contracts; it declares that a member of the present house of delegates procured contracts with the city, using the names of other individuals and, imaginary corporations, and then, as speaker of the house of delegates, and the contract of the course of delegates, and the contract of the course of delegates. nished by himself under these assumed

Under such revelations as these the grand jurors call their discovery an tounding story of corruption;" and they add: "The villainous venality among the sworn officers and public servants of our sworn officers and public servants of our city should awaken every good citizen to the urgent necessity of stamping it out by giving more attention to public

In Philadelphia the principal of a pub-lic school testifies that when he applied for promotion to another school, where he would have received \$2.055 instead of \$1,350, one of the directors asked for \$1, 000 as a consideration for the election 000 as a consideration for the election. When he refused the demand was lowered gradually to \$300. The principal refused to give anything, although be knew he was prejudicing his chances, for two other directors had told him to listen to what this blackmailing directors. had to say and to "take his advice." principal told his story to the President of the local School Board, who said the director should not have made the mands he did, but if the principal elected he ought to "remember" the who voted for him.

One woman teacher testified that she had paid \$120 for her election in three monthly, installments, but one director returned \$30 to her. Another woman teacher was asked to pay \$175, but just as her uncle was about to pay \$50 on ac count the peculiar methods of the di rectors were made public. Other wit nesses told how, in order to get a place to the schools, it was necessary, to see the "ward leader" and secure his support;

Immigration Records Broken. About 25,000 immigrants arrived i About 25,000 immigrants arrived in New York last week, making a total of over 85,000 arrivals for the month. This breaks all records, as the greatest number of immigrants arriving during any previous month was in May, 1803, when 78,000 immigrants arrived. About 1 per cent of the immigrants are deported, mos of the deportations being based on the likelihood of the limnigrants becoming public charges. The prohibition against the entrance of persons with contagions or incurable diseases operates to prevent many others from becoming citizens.

WAS BLOWN 1.400 FEET.



W. B. MORGAN.

W. B. Morgan, the only survivor of the explosion in Fraterville mine at Coal Creek, Tenn., was blown 1,400 feet to Oreck, Tenn., was blown 1,400 free to the mouth of the mine, where he was found. He was in two previous mine dis-asters, of one of which he was also sole survivor. His leg was shattered, his back sprained, and he was injured about

URGES RETURN TO THE FARM James J. Hill Addresses Illinois Mer

James J. Hill in an address at the an nual banquet of the Illinois Manufactur ers' Association urged a return to the

farm as a means of livelihood. The ban quet was held a the Chicago Auditorium and business men from all points of the State at-tended, Mr. Hill declared lands with-

out population are J. J. HILL. a howling wilder-es, while a population without lands is

nowling mob a howing mob.

In support of his argument that agriculture is the basis of commerce the president of the Great Northern Railway, and his men in the Northern Securities Company called attention to the need of material aid to irrigation. He comparate application to the security of the se ed railroads to schools and religion as among the great educators of the people He said: "For the first time in the history of

"For the first time in the history of this country the usual of our farmers are seeking homes in the Canadian Northwest, owing to the cheap lands offered in that country and to the difficulty of securing such lands in the United States. "A wise system of irrigation by the general government can be made not only self-sustaining but a source of income. Lands that without irrigation are given away or sold at a nominal price can be sold as fast as they are furnished with water at \$10 an nere or upward and the cost would be little, if anything, more than half that sum."

FIRST LADY OF CUBA.

Simple Life of the Wife of Cuba's
First President.

A quaint little woman, with raven hair
and dark eyes, is Mrs. Tomas Estrada
Palma, wife of the first President of the

Cuban republi Mrs. Palma is woman of tastes. She the loving v country so master, and she does not seem to think that the ho-

intical honors thrust upon her husband entitle her to hold her head any higher: Mrs. Palma shrinks from public attention. Her desire to escape it is

honest, and she resorts to many subter-tuges to avoid it. For nineteen years she has been living in the little village she has been living in the little village of Central Valley, about fifty miles from New York, where her husband taught school. Mr. and Mrs. Palma have six children, and they are indeed a happy family. Mrs. Palma would not have exchanged her simple New York home for the paince at Havana were it not for the devotion of her husband to the island for whose freedom he struggled as an unselfish patriot, being finally driven out by Spain.



Lucky we don't have to eat coal. Hailstone stories double in size for ach hundred miles they travel. Down in Martinique they are suffering principally for the things

Mount Pelee is not yet in a mood that vould encourage basket picnics on its hady slopes.

In the coal situation all is quiet. The coal dealers are putting up the price as noiselessly as possible. That Franco-Russian alliance has to be cept pumped full of mutual compliments

o make it run smoothly.

Considering that their cause has been regarded as a wreck for some time, the Boers saved a lot out of it. Cuba is shifting for itself, but it would not be safe for any of the big boys to throw stones at it, just the same.

Several weeks of talk about the Philin pines gave the Senate a glorious chance to rub the mold off its stock of platitudes About a year ago Kansas was suffering Now no Kansas home is considered well equipped without a

Martinique might be a sufficiently row dy island to keep the world's anarchists amused if they were to be colonized

amused if they were to be colonized there.

Doubtless the wretchedly poor walk-ing between Martinique and solid ground is what keeps the inhabitants of the isl-and from going where they could read about the volcano.

A Michigan man who had not learned A Michigan man who had not learned to spell in his youth left, \$60,000 for a home for "indignant" women. The fe-male portion of his heirs are now prepar-ed to prove that they are "indignant," they having been cut out by the will,

RIOTS IN CHICAGO. TEAMSTERS' STRIKE CAUSES DIS

ORDER IN THE STREETS. Meat Caravan Is Mobbed and Police Escorts Are Forced to Draw Revolvers - Sympathetic Teamsters Ob

struct Packers' Wagons.

Police were compelled to draw revolves and use their clubs freely Wednesday o clear the way through thousands of to clear the way through thousands of strikers and sympathizers in the Chicago downtown district in order to allow the clerk-drivers of wagons for the packers to make deliverles of ment. Every inch of progress was marked by stubborn re-sistance by the rioters. At times bricks and missiles were burled through the air, and missiles were hurled through the air, periling the lives of the bluecoats as well as the stock yards men. From Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue to South Watter street, where the last loads were delivered, a jeering, shouting, disorderly mob blocked traffic and bindered the progress of the caravan of wagons. Progress was hindered not a little by drivers of other vehicles, who deliberately brought their terms into the way, and in

rought their teams into the way, and h one instance it was necessary to bea such an offender into insensibility before

such an offender into insensibility before he could be taken in charge.

In Michigan avenue several automobiles, one of them containing women, were caught in the jam, and the crowd threatened for a time to not only demolish the machines, but to do bodily harm to the women.

Cable trains along the route and trol Cable trains along the route and troi-leys were blocked and hundreds of per-sons sought the yautage ground of the roofs of cars, from which place they hurl-ed missives and when their stock of stones or whatever they happened to have gathered from the streets gave out they contented themselves with taunting the protectors of the meat mea. protectors of the ment men.

protectors of the ment men.

As the wagons drew toward South
Water street the crowds became more
enraged and police were practically powerless to cope with the throngs. Near
Randolph and Dearbogn streets there was
a ton of coal on the walk waiting delivery, but when the wagons had forced a vay past the place there was not a sign f the coal where it had been. Hundreds of persons seized it and for a time it literally rained coal. Officers were struck

out no one was seriously injured. Platoons of policemen stood a corner from Van Butten to H corner from Yan Buren to Hawkson streets on State street, and fought the crowds to allow the packers to delive ment. The police formed a hollow square n front of the retail markets, and with hibs fought the crowds. The latter three gross rought the crowds, The latter threw stones and bricks as the packers attempt ed to unload their meats. Two hundres policemen charged the rioters in State street ander orders from Inspector Hund to "Beat them down with clubs." No hots were fired.

PHILIPPINE BILL PASSED.

Mcasure Goes Through Senate by Prac tically a Party Vote.

The Philippine bill passed the Senate Tuesday afternoon by a vote of 48 to 30 as it was reported by the Philippine commission with the exception of a few verbal amendments suggested by the chairman of the committee. The measure has been ander debate over seven weeks.

The Senate divided practically upon The Senate divided practically upon party lines, all Republicans present voting for the bill with the "exception of Hoar, Mason and Wellington, who voted with the Democrats against it, and all the Democrats opposing it with the exception of Mr. McLaurin of South Carolina, who voted with the Republicans for the bill. Mr. Morgan of Alabama, Democrat, voted with the Republicans in operat, voted with the Republicans in operation to the amendments offered by his party, but fell in line with the Democrats in voting against the bill.

The Philippine government bill approves the action of the President in creating the Philippine commission and the offices of civil governor and vice governor

offices of civil governor and vice governor of the islands and authorizes the gov of the islands, and authorizes the governor and vice governor to exercise the powers of government as directed by executive order. Future appointments of the governor or vice governor shall be made by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The "bill of rights" of the United States exceptioning applied to the Phil

ippine Islands with the exception of the

ippine Islands with the exception of the right to bear arms and the right to a trial by jury.

The Supreme Court and other courts of the islands shall exercise jurisdiction as heretofore provided by the Philippine commission, and the justices of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the Precident and the Souther the others by President and the Senate: the others by President and the Senate; the others by the civil governor and the commission. All the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands are deemed to be citizens of the Philippine Islands and entitled to the protection of the United States. The Philippine commission is authoriz-ed to establish municipal and provincial

covernments, with popular representa ive government, so far and as fas far and as fast as Philipping commission being outhorized ramppine commission leng anti-procession of the condetermine the qualifications of the electors. The President is authorized to regulate the commercial intercourse with the archipelago in the interest of the gen-

eral welfare. No corporation shall be authorized to No corporation shall be authorized to engage in agriculture unless provision shall have been made therefor.

The Philippine commission is authorized to acquire the frint lands and is empowered to issue bonds to pay for them. These lands, once acquired, shall be a part of the domain of the United States and may be disposed of as such.

nd may be disposed of as such.

A mint is to be established in Manile

A mint is to be established in Manila and coins authorized may be coined at the mint, the coinage laws of the United States being extended to the islands. The bill also continues the division of insular affairs of the War Department, the chief of which shall have the rank of a colonel of the United States army. The Saengerfest Association of Bulti-more, in charge of the twentieth triennial National Saenger est of the Northeast-ern Saengerbund (2 America, decided to hold the saengerfest in Bultimore the week of June 14, 1903. The festival will

ontinue the entire week. While fording a stream in a buggy near Paris, Ark., Father Pauls, for fifteen years connected with Sublacco Christian Brothers' monnstery, located six miles from Paris, was drowned. Father Et-mar, his companion, escaped. Heavy rains had raised the stream. SOCIETY MEETINGS.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,—Sunday 8, at 10 o'clock and Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:80 every Sunday. Prayer meeting every Wednesday, evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Reva A. P. W. Bekker, Pastor. Services every Sun-day at 10:30 a.m. and q. m., and every Wednes-day at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 856, F. & A. M. meets in regular communication on Thursda evening on or before the full of the med JOHN J. COVENTEY, W. M.

MABVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.

Delevan Shitti, Post Com.

CRARLES INGERSON, Adjutant. WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on he 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the ale

JULIA FOURNIER, Sec. GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M. No. 180.

FRED WARREN, H. P. A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 157,— Meets every Tuesday evening. H. P. Hanson, N. G. M. E. SIMPSON Sec.

BUTLER POST. No. 21, Union Life Guards, meet every first and third Saturday evenings in W. R. C. hall. P. D. Borches, Captain. WM. Post, Adjutant. CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102-

ing. J. J. COLLN Com. T. NOLAN, R. K.

MRS. JOHN LEEGE, W. M. MISS ETTA COVENTRY, Sec. COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 790.-Mests

E. MATSON, R. S. CRAWFORD HIVE, No. 690, L. O. T. M.-Moots first and third Friday of each month.

MRS. JAMES WOODBURN, Lady Com.

MRS. MAUDE MALANPANT, Record Keeper.

GABFIELD CIRCLE, No. 16, Ludies of the G.
A. R. meet the second and fourth Friday evening
n each month. Manual Shiri, President,
EDNA WAINWRIGHT, Secretary.

Crawford Co. Exchange Bank

MARIUS HANSON. PROPRIETOR.

Interest paid on certificates of depocies Collections promptly attended to.

anking. MARIUS HANSON, Cashier. S. N. INSLEY, M. D.,

venings. Residence, first door north of Avalanche office.

C. C. WESCOTT. DENTIST,

GRAYLING, - MICHIGAN.

OFFICE-Over Alexander's Law Office, on Michael gan Avenue.
Office hours—8 to 12 n. m., and 2 to 6 p. m.

Pine Lands Bought and Sold on Commission. Non-Residents' Lands Looked After. GRAYLING, - -- MICH. Office on Michigan avenue, first door east of

O. PALMER, Attorney at Law and Notary.

FIRE INSURANCE. Collections, conveyancing, payment of taxes and purchase and sale of real estate promptly tetraded to. Office on Peninsular avenue, opposite the Court House.

H. H. WOODRUFF Attorney-at-Law.

each week. Can be found other days at Opera-

and 7:30 p. m. Class meeting, 10 a. m. Salath school, 12 m. Epworth League, 6:30 p. m. Junfor League, 8:45 p. m. Tuesday. Prayer meeting, 7:30 p. m. Thursday.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.— Regu-lar services the 2nd Sunday in each month. Rev. Fr. G. Goodhouse.

J. F. HUM, Secretary.

MRS. F. EICKHOFF, President.

GRAYLING CHAPTER ORDER OF EAST. or before the full of the moon

econd and last Wednesday of each month. E. Sranks, C. R.

REGULAR CONVOCATION OF PORTAGE LODGE, No. 141, K. of P., meets in Castle Half the first and third Wednesday of each month. M. Hanson, K. of R. S. C. C. WESCOTT, C. C.

MOTHERS' & TEACHERS' SOCIETY meet to he High School room every alternate Thursday

MRs. H. J. OSBOENE, Mrs. W. J. HOOVER, Secretary. President. BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Bank of Grayling

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

All accommodations extended that are with safe and conser

Physician and Surgeon, Office over Fournier's Drug Store. Office hours: 9 to 11 a.m. 2 to 4 p.m. 7 to 8

GEO. L. ALEXANDER. ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC.

ng Attorney for Crawford Cour

GRAYLING MICH.

Office at Court House, Grayling, Michael Wednesday noon until Thursday noon

House Building, Rescommon, Mich.

SHIPS TO MANEUVER.

SQUADRONS TO MEET IN CAR-IBBEAN SEA

Orders Issued in Washington Calling North and South Atlantic and Europenn Squadrons Together-China man Buffeted by Laws,

Orders have been issued to the commanders of the North and South Atlantic and European squadrons for assembling the vessels in their command as a fleet in the Caribbean Sea for the greatest naval maneuvers ever held in the history of this country. The following ships will be engaged: Kearsarge, Massachusetts, Iowa, Illinois, Alabama, Indiana, Brooklyn and possibly the Maine, Olympia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Raleigh, Albany, Chicago, San Francisco, Newark, Atlanta, Detroit, Montgomery, Nashville, Marietta, Machias, and all topedo, boats. The department will arm the yessels of the North Atlantic squadron in Hampton Roads about Nov. 15 to proceed to Culebra or some other point. Rivalry will be encouraged between gui crews. Officers and men will be encouraged to invent appliances to improve the handling of ammunition and loading guns, but actual times will be ships will be engaged: Kearsarge, Massa loading guns, but actual times will be taken in all cases to insure that the invention is practicable and advantageou over existing devices.

MUST REMAIN ON THE OCEAN.

Chinaman from Nicaragua Not Permitted to Land in New Orleans.

The captain of the Norwegian steam-thip John Wilson, which arrived at New Orleans from Bluefelds, Nicaragua, has a problem on his hands which he would like to have solved. Among the John Wilson's passengers was Fong Jung, & Chinaman. According to the United States immigration laws he was not allowed to land. According to the laws of lowed to land. According to the laws of Nicaragua he will not be allowed to re-turn after having once left. He is prac-tically doomed to sail back and forth bethe district of the district o ing him in some other country.

FORTY-FIVE INTURED.

Several Will Die as Result of Trolley Car Striking Steam Engine. Forty-five persons were injured, some of them fatally, as the result of a crossing accident at Brentwood, Mo. A trol ley car on the Clayton branch of the Sub urban Electric line became unmanage uron Electric line became unmanage-able, and crashed into a Missouri Pacific engine. Almost every passenger was cut by flying glass or thrown against door, window, or seat in such a manner, as to austain painful injuries.

Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Baseball League:
W. L. W. L. League Base Ball Race.

or the National Buseout Aragon.

W. L. W. L.
Pittsburg 33 7 New York 17 22
Chicago 23 16 Boston 16 22
Brooklyn 22 20 St. Louis 16 25
Philadelphia 18 23 Cincinnati 15 25

The clubs of the American League stand as follows:

W. L. Philadelphia 22 15 Baltimore
 Philadelphia
 22
 15 Baltimore
 19
 20

 Chicago
 .21
 15 Detroit
 17
 18

 Boston
 .22
 17 Washington
 18
 21

 St. Louis
 .18
 18 Cleveland
 .14
 26
 Many Arrests at Pretoria.

Many Arrests at Pretoria.

Sixty arrests have been made in Pretoria as the result of the discovery of an extensive plot to blow up the government, buildings and Lord Kitchener's residence and to spike the guns in the artillery barracks. The parties concerned in this plot were lawyers, chemists and Boer and Dutch prisoners on parole.

Guard Fatally Wounds a Boy.

The spirit of unrest that has been manifesting itself more or less in Wilkesbarre, Pa., broke out in earnest the other night, and as a result a boy was dangerously if not fatally shot by a guaerd at the Stanton colliery and a considerable portion of the fence around the Murray colliery was destroyed by fire colliery was destroyed by fire. Two Sentenced for Murder.

At Alliance, Neb., Judge Westover sen-tenced August F. Jahnke to life impris onment for the murder of Michael Sien! list April. Oliver Olsen, who did the shooting at the instigation of Jahnke, pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree and received a sentence of twenty years' imprisonment.

Gamblers Are Arrested.
George H. Snow, son of late president of Mormon Church, caused the arrest in New York of "Bat" Masterson and three others on charge of dishonestly securing \$16,000 in fare game in Chicago hotel.

Girl Cashier's Great Luck. Miss Mamie Goelitz, until recently em-ployed as night cashier in a downtown restaurant in Chicago, has been notified that she is helpess to a fortune estimated at. \$1,000,000.

Five Officers Drowned. A boat containing eight, Spanish artillery officers was run down by a steamer at Gijon, Spain, and five of the officers

Three Burned to Death. Mrs. Belle Smith and her two small children were hurned to death in their home at Hardio, Mo. Triple murder is

Fire in Toronto Conservatory Fire in Toronto Conservatory.

The pavilion in the horticultural gardens, the second largest auditorium in Toronto, burned. The convervatory adjoining, in which were many valuable and rare plants, was also badly scorched and many of the plants were irreparably damaged. The loss is heavy.

Safe Blowers Get Five Dollars. The safe of the Duncannon National Bank of Duncannon, Pa., was blown by The dial plate was blown off but the vault was not entered. The burg

tars took about \$5 and a revolver.

Wins English Derby,
An Irish horse, ridden by a Yankee jockey, won the English Derby at Epsom. Ard Patrick, owned by J. Gubbins of Limerick, with "Skeets" Martin of Pennsylvania in the saddle, carried off the greatest of turf honors. King Edward and Queen Alexandra were spectators.

Girl Killed by a Farmhand. A jealous farm hand, named John Lin-nett, killed Belle Brown at Milwaukee, and after escaping was captured by a posse. Both were employed by John Mulaney, a farmer near Lake Beulah, It is supposed a love affair is at the bottom of the trouble.



MYSTERY ENDS A ROMANCE.

Wife of Harry Churchill of Omaha Is

Sought by Her Mother.
Fearing that her daughter is dead, the nother of Olga Prics Churchill, 2248 North Nineteenth street, Omaha, has ask-North Nineteenth street, Omana, has assed the police of Chicago to find out whether she has been killed or committed suicide. The girl, who is only 16 years old ran away from the Nebraska city a year ago and married a young man who was employed force time on the who was employed for a time on the Goodrich steamer Sheboygan, running from Chicago. He returned to Omaba several months ago, and Mrs. Pries mother of the girl, begged him to tell her where her daughter could be found. He said she was at 3705 Indiana avenue. Letters sent there were not answered, and when the police investigated they found that neither Churchill nor his wife was known there. Olga Pries and Harry Churchill met two years ago this coming autumn. She was a pupil in the senior class in the high school, and he was on the football team in the same who was employed for a time on the senior class in the high school, and he was on the football team in the same school. They had known each other for years, but it was not until he bucked the line in a mass play and was hurt that they came to see each other in more than the light of schoolmates. He was carried off the field uniconscious. When he regained his senses it was her hand which was holding a cun of water to his line. regained his senses it was her hand which was holding a cup of water to his lips. Mrs. Pries is a wealthy woman. The Churchills are not. The young husband claims that his youthful wife—she is only 16 years old—was at the Indiana ayenne address he gave her mother when last he heard from her.

SUBDUE JAILER AND ESCAPE.

Seven Prisoners Take French Leave of

Seven Prisoners Take French Leave of Council Bluffs Cells.

Seven desperate prisoners, whose leader was Andrew Thompson, overpowered Jailer George W. Martin at Council Bluffs, Iowa, forced him and his wife into a cell at the muzzle of a revolver, locked them in and made their escape. Martin was delivering the evening medito the prisoners when they attacked him. Mrs. Martin heard the sculle and undertook to give a revolver to her husband. took to give a revolver to her husband. The prisoners took the weapon from her locked her and her husband in a cell.

BUYS A BIG PACKING PLANT.

W. J. C. Kenyon Secures Valuable Property at Lincoln, Neb. W. J. C. Kenyon, general manager of the South Omaha stock yards, bas purchased the stock yards and the packing plant of the Lincoln Packing Company at Lincoln, Neb., and 3,000 acres of gray at Lincoln, Neb., and 3,000 acres of grazjing land adjacent. Mr. Kenyon will take
possession at once, and Harry L. Carpenter of Omaha will have charge of the
properly. Mr. Carpenter, said that the
packing house would not be operated at
present, but the yards will be enlarged
from time to time.

Minister Confesses Arson.
Rev. James Laurier Rogers, formerly a well-known Baptist minister, who recently embraced. Moltammedanism, has antiqued bimself guilty of arson, and is Minister Confesses Arson. a well-known Baptist minister, who re-cently embraced. Mohammedanism, has confessed himself guilty of arson, and is in-custody at Santa Cruz. Cal. He set fire to several buildings at a dairy where he was working. His motive for the crime, he says, was revenge on those who had compelled him to do menial service.

service. St. Louis Fair Bonds Bought, Bids on St. Louis' authorized issue of vorld's fair bonds amounting to \$5,000. world's fair bonds amounting to \$5,000.000 were opened in the presence of Mayor Wells and Comptroller Player. The bids of Edwards Whittaker and the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, who acted jointly, were accepted, they agreeling to take the entire issue, paying the parvalue, \$1,000, and I cent on each bond.

Model Mill City Burned. Model Mill City Burned.
Ruddock, La., the ideal unil city of
Louisiana and the lifelong dream of
Charles H. Ruddock, the millionaire lumberingu of Chicago, was almost wiped out
by fire. It is impossible to estimate the
loss at present, for the whole place is in
a panic over the destruction of the immense plant of the Ruddock Cypress
Company

According to the Boersen Courier Herr Krupp has brought to perfection a gun the projectile from which is capable of penetrating the best and thickest armor plate he manufactures, Emperor William has already witnessed trials of this gun and has exacted a promise from Herr Krupp to reserve it exclusively for the use of the German navy.

Fire Attacks a Big Car Plant.
The planing mill and wood-working shop of the Illinois Car and Equipment works, at Hegewisch, a Chicago suburb, were totally destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated by Superintendent Aberauer, at \$100,000. Two thousand wen are Fire Attacks a Big Car Plant thrown out of employment.

Murder by an Old Soldier. Richard J. Sands, an old soldier, killed Mrs. Anna McClintock at a b board entting her throat and attempted to kill the proprietress, Mrs. Victoria Richardson, who witnessed the murder. Drinking and jealousy was the cause.

Railroad Gets New Chief. Railrond Gets New Chief.
Circulars announce the appointment of
Chief Engineer John Stevens as general
manager of the Great Northern system,
including proprietary lines, and W. W.
Broughton as general freight agent of the astern end of the system in charge of

Another Detroit woman joined the ranks of Detroit titled women when Miss Martha Palms, a wealthy young woman and daughter of one of the most promi-nent familles, married Count Laurent Meichel Champeaux of Chateau Ville Neuve, Cote d'Or, France.

lake traffic.

Tries to Murder Premier Petrovici, a retired officer, entered the Chamber of Deputies at Bucharest and attempted to assassinate M. De Sturdza. the Roumanian premier. Bystanders seiz ed the assassin and frustrated his pur

Four Wretches Carroted. Benahe Acevedo, Jose Torres, Ramon Troche Cadeno and Juan Torres, the four Troche Cadeno and Juna Lorres, the Londmen found guilty of murder, robbery and cottrage, committed in October, 1898, at Gunyo, a suburb of Adjuntas, were gar-Gunyo, a suburb of Adjunta soted at Ponce, Porto Rico.

End of Chicago Tenmsters' Strike In an all-night conference, arranged by the Illinois State Board of Arbitration the representatives of the big Chicago

packing houses and their striking teampacking noises and their striking team-sters made mutual concessions, and a penceful settlement of the strike was reac. I. The night of peace negotiations was preceded by a day of wild rioting, over 100 persons being injured and many

KING OF MANUA BREAKS OUT.

shipment of 650 head of stock from Pensacola, Fla., the other day. The shipment was made by Maude & Carrew and is the beginning of shipments of thousands of Texas cattle to be used in restocking Boer farms in South Africa. Walter D. Maude was at one time a member of the Sixty-seventh Highlanders, later the owner of the Moon ranch in the Texas Pauhandle and later a Rebels at Uncle Sam's Idea of a Proper
Drink of Kava.

The King of Manua has started a rebellion against the United States. He is a South Sea Island potentate under the rule of Uncle Sam. The King's subjects and the proper ects and the people of Tutuila do not like each other. They are not on speak-ing terms. They long have wanted to fight each other. Now the people of Manna, and particularly the King, are as angry as hornets because the high court of Tutuila has decided what is the proper manner of serving out kaya, the native drink of the South Sea Islands, and the high court's decision is backed and the high court's decision is backed by the United States. His majesty has informed the government officials at Pango-Pango that the high court's de-cision had no influence with him and that he would not be ruled by Tutuila if he FIREMEN STOP TRACKLAYING.

Mayor of Blair, Neb., Employs Unique
Plan to Avert a Riot.

At Blair, Neb., a riot which would have ended in bloodshed was averted shortly after midnight by the quick action of Mayor Haller. The Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis Railroad Company had been denied by the City Council the right to lay certain tracks. About midnight a construction gang of 200 men began laying tracks. The Mayor was informed and ordered the men to cease work. They replied tauntingly and the Mayor ordered out the fire department and a stream of water was turned on and the men scattered. Revolvers were drawn, but hundreds of citizens arrived and tore up the water was turned on and the men sea tered. Revolvers were drawn, but hu dreds of citizens arrived and tore up the track, carted it away, and hold the ROBBED OF TRUNK AND \$3,100.

Man Accused of Wrecking Kentucky
Bank Is Victim of Theft.

J. M. McKnight, the former bank
president who is now appealing from a
conviction in the federal court for wreck ng the German National Bank of Loui ville, Ky., notified the police that he had peen robbed of a trunk containing \$3,100 pesides clothing and other articles of value. Mr. McKnight said the trunk had, been taken from the Victoria Hotel while he was at one of the parks.

Show Gratitude to Kitchener. Show Grattinde to Kitchener.
After a debate in which the Irish Natlonalists, led by Redmand and Dillou
caused a scene of disorder in scoring the
commander of the South African troops,
the British House of Commons voted,
with forty-four objecting ballots, to graht
Lord Kitchener the £50,000 gift recommended by the King.

Tears Up Undelivered Mai'. A. J. Brannan, a substitute, mail-carrier in St. Paul, was—arraigned before United States Commissioner Spencer, charged with tearing up letters instead of delivering them. Brannan is not suspected of thett, as the fragments of letters found indicate that he did not even look at the contents.

Find Camorta Wreck. The British steamer Camorta, from Madras for Rangoon with 650 passengers, Madras for Rungoon with 650 passengers, all natives, which was believed to have foundered May 6 in a cyclone, has been discovered sunk at Barague Flats, in the Irrawaddy delta, directly in the track of shipping. The topmasts of the vessel protrude above the surface of the water.

Big Wire Mill for Beaumont. Big Wire Mill for Beaumont. It has become known in business circles in Beaumont, Texas, that the American steel and Wire Company had, through an agent, secured title to 100 acres of land in the southern part of town, and that it was intended to erect \$5,000,000 factory on the site

Need Not Admit Sovereignty. The Birmingham Post, organ of Colo nial Secretary Chamberlain, says that owing to his age and infirmities the Brit-ish government has waived its claim for the acknowledgment by Mr Kriiger of

Most of Courtland, Neb., Destroyed, A cloudburst destroyed the greater part of Courtland, Neb. Seven inches of water fell, devastating the fields. Sev-feral buildings have been wrecked by the storm, and it is feared a number of peo-

Refuses Big Annual Pensio Gen. Maximo Gomez has published an open letter, in which he remses to accept he annual pension of \$6,000 provided for him in a resolution which is now beforhe Cuban House of Ropresentatives.

Will Keep Hands Off. President Roosevelt finds he cannot comply with request of New York Board of Trade that he intervene to settle min rs' strike, the law cited by that body aving been repealed in 1898.

Cloudburst Kills Three. Joliet, Ill., was inundated by cloudburs and rising waters. Three persons los their lives, great property loss was in curred and business practically brough to a standstill.

Balliett Is Found Guilty. Letson Balliett was found guilty of sing the mails for fraudulent purposes the jury at Des Moines. The charge ising the mails for transment purpose, by the jury at Des Moines. The charge was made in connection with an Oregon mining proposition.

Clings to Present Island Policy. President Roosevelt negatives suggestions that Filipinos be given pledge of fu ure independence, clinging firmly to pr nt island policy.

Oue Phousand Lives Destroyed. Volcano Tacana, in Guatemala, de-troyed town of Ratalhulen and killed 000 persons. Mount Pelce again in 1,000 persons, violent cruption,

Gold in Kunson Shale, Ernest Fahrig, a Philadelphia chemist eports that Kansas shale will produc 16 in gold to the top and there is a rust f prospectors to Rock Hill City. Degree for Mark Twain.

Mark Twain received the honorary de-gree of dogor of laws from the Univer-dity of Mislouri.

Indiana Democratic Convention.
Indiana Democrats nominated a State ticket and adopted a platform without mention of Bryan or silver. New York is to have the most magnifi-cent hotel in the world. It will be twen-ty stories high and cost \$10,000,000. CONDITION OF CROPS.

EAST OF ROCKIES LOW TEMPER-ATURE RETARDS GROWTH.

Corn Slightly Hurt-Cultivation, Sunshine and Warmth Needed--Winter and Spring Wheat Are Making Good Progress-Fruit Prospects Not Good.

According to the crop report Issued by According to the crop report issued by the weather bureau last week was absormally cool in the lower Missouri, central Mississippi and Ohio valleys, and on the Atlantic coast northward of the Carrellinas. Frosts, more or less destructive, occurred from the 27th to the 29th in the lake region, Ohio valley, Tennessee, western North Carolina, over the interior portions of the middle Atlantic States and generally throughout New Eugland. and generally throughout New England. In nearly all districts east of the Rocky In nearly all districts east of the Rocky Mountains crop growth has been checked by low temperatures, and rains have interfered with farm work in Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas, On the Pacific coast the first part of the week was favorable, but the latter part was much too cool, with injurious frosts in the eastern parts of Oregon and Washington. ington.

BRÍTAIN BUYS TEXAS CÁTTLE.

Inkes First Purchase of Total of 50,

One of the most comprehensive deals n Texas cattle had its initiation in the

hipment of 650 head of stock from I'en-

in the Texas Panhandle, and later a

Carrew to follow this shipment with

THREE SHOT BY NEGRO.

EX-MILLIONAIRE TRIES TO DIE.

EXPRESS LINES SEPARATE.

two weeks a new corporation, the Ameri-

can Sash and Door Company, will be in operation. Organization has been perfect-ed under the laws of New Jersey, and new company will have a capitaliza of \$3,500,000,

Mexicans Rout Yaqui Indians.

A battalion of the Mexican army, com-

in Sonora, fought a desperate battle with 300 Yaqui Indians at El Tanque, near

Hermosillo. Forty Yaquis were killed and twice that number wounded. The Mexicans lost fifteen men, The Yaquis escaped toward the Mazatan Mountains,

Election in Oregon Is Close. Practically complete returns from twenty-eight out of the thirty-three coun-

ties in Oregon, and estimated majorities

in the five remaining, give Chamberlain, Democrat, 258 majority for Governor. The entire Republican ticket, with the

Mexicans Ambushed by Yaquis,

New Representatives at Washington

New Regreschatives at Washington. Great Britain announces selection of Michael Henry Herbert as Lord Paunce-fote's successor at Washington, while Spain will send Senor de Ojeda to suc-ceed Duke de Arcos, transferred to Brus-

Will Succeed Martinelli.

Murderer Given Life Scutence.

eaving their dead.

escaped unhurt.

sels at his own request.

lieutenant in a British regiment in the Boer war. At present he holds a major's commission in the British army. Rich-Corn has made slow growth over most of the corn belt, and has suffered injury from frost in the Ohio valley, and lake commission in the British army, Richard Carrew, the other member of the firm, is the owner of the Windhorst ranch in Clay County, Texas. It is understood that these two men have a contract to supply the British government with breeding cattle in South Africa. The shipment from Pensacola consisted of blooded stock, none of which was ever 3 years old. It is the purpose of Maude & Carrew to follow this shipment with region. In the States of the lower Missouri valley the crop is much in need of cultivation, warmth and sunshine; in Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois its condition

Nebraska, lowa and Illinois its condition is more favorable. Planting is nearing completion in the more northerly sections. Winter wheat has made favorable progress in the States of the Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys, and in portions of the lower Ohlo valley. The crop has made splendid growth in Nebraska, and a general improvement is reported from others aggregating 50,000 head. The point of debarkation will be Natal, and the point of shipment in this country in future will be Galveston. a general improvement is reported from the upper lake region. Some complaints of rust are received from portions of Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri, and of Nansas, Oktationa and Missouri, and of lodging in the last named State. In Tennessee, Kentucky, the upper Ohio valley and the inidial Atlantic States the previously reported unfavorable condition continues; thin stands and heading low being greatly initial. Strikers at Granite City, III., Attack Blacks Imported from St. Louis. Three men were shot at Granite City, III., and one of them named Cunhingham

Ill. and one of them named Cunningham, will probably die as the result of his wounds. As twenty-five negroes from St. Louis alighted from a train to go to the works of the steel plant, there to take the places of striking molders, they were met by the strikers and warned to go back. Bell, one of the imported men, who was hit on the head with a stone, pulled a revolver and fired into the crowd, nitting three white men. Two of those wounded were struck in the arm and did leg. peing generally indicated.

Harvesting is nearly finished in Texas, but its commencement has been delayed in Oklahoma by the heavy rains. The crop has made good progress on the Pacific coast; is maturing rapidly in California, where harvesting has begun in the San Joaquin, valley.

Spring wheat a revolver and hred into the crowd, nut-ting three white men. Two of those wounded were struck in the arm and les, the third, Cunningham, being shot through the kidneys and may die. The negroes then made a rush for the works and got inside. A warrant charging mur-der has been sworn out against Bell.

Spring wheat is stooling well and is making splendld growth throughout the spring wheat region, except on low lands. In Wisconsin. In lown dry weather is needed to prevent too rank growth. The outlook for onts continues unfavorable from the middle Atlantic States and Ohfo valley southward to the east will and south Atlantic coasts. In the

and Onlo valley southward to the east gulf and south Atlantic coasts. In the Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys and lake region the general outlook is encouraging. Harvesting is completed in Texas and continues in the east gulf and south Atlantic States.

John W. Howry, Orice a Rich Michigan
Lümber Dealer, Takes Poison.
John W. Howry, once a millionaire
lumber dealer of East Saginaw, Mich,
attempted suicide by taking morphine at
a rooming house in Kansas City. He
probably will not recover. Financial re-Cool nights have checked the growth of cotton throughout the central and east-ern portion of the cotton belt, but the probably will not recover. Financial re-recess were the cause of the deed. He is about 70 years old. He induced to die deliberately and arranged defails rela-tive to the disposal of his body. His heavy breathing attracted the attention of a boarder, who notified the police. J. H. Howry and H. K. Howry are sons of the old man and are interested with him in several New Mexico cattle ranches. from the Carolinas. Tobacco transplanting has progressed fairly well in the Ohio valles and middle Atlantic States. In sects are causing injury in Kentucky, Virginia and North Carolina, and in the last named State the crop is suffering from drought.

Frosts injured fruit in the northern por-tion of the middle Atlantic States. The reports in general respecting fruit are not favorable.

United States and Pacific Companies.
Dissolve Joint Agreement.
The joint agreement between the United States and Pacific Express companies In the middle Atlantic States and upper Ohio valley grass made slow growth, but throughout the central valleys, lake region and New England general improve ment is reported.

Conditions in the West.

ed States and Pācific Express companies has been dissolved and separate agencies have been established in St. Louis and elsewhere. The main offices of both companies are in St. Louis. The United States Express Company operates over the Baltimore and Ohio, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Chicago, and Alton and Walsh systems. The Pacific company has heavens. bash systems. The Pacific company has the Wabash, St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Texas and Pacific and Great Lumber Mills in a Union.

A combination of twenty of the largest lumber manufacturing plants in Cook County, Ill., has been effected, and within

ment is reported.

Conditions in the West.

Missouri-Nights too cool for corn; otherwise week very farorable; some damage to corn and wheat by excessive rains; some completing for entitivation, but crop generally in good condition; wheat filling well, some complaint of lodging and rust in south; mendows improved; onts, cotton, pointoes and gardens doing finely; apples dropping and gardens doing finely; apples dropping wheat, dats, corn, ruskes of graden truck and potatoes generally doing well; wheat, oats, and frasses improved in south; light frost in exposed places; no material damage; fruit uneyen, prospects not generally favorable; apples dropping in places.

Indiana-Frosts, 27th to 29th damaged corn, gardens, potatoes, tothatoes and melons in north section and in low places certail and, south sections; corn planting and replanting delayed by wet ground at heginning of week and later by showers; wheat and other crops much improved; some clover cut; planting tobacco nearing completion.

Obio-Light to killing frost on the 27th to 29th causing considerable damage; when be allowed to the consumer continuous and cold weather, some replanting necessary; cultivation commenced; tobacco being set; grass growing slowly; fruit prospects unimproved; and cold weather, some replanting necessary; cultivation commenced; tobacco being set; grass growing slowly; fruit prospects unimproved; handing how the continuous and pastures in very promiting condition; potatoes and congerminating slowly; corn parathes the grant protects and inter personal planting completed, early planting completed, early planting und the protects and interpolations because and interpolations because in Red Michigan-Early corn, garden truck, and early potatoes and potatoes being planted; sugar beets being thinned. Wisconsin-Killing frosts in exposed localities in norther counties Monday and Tuesdeds weeds; whiter wheat and ree bending on his in a planting completed, early planting und planting completed, early planting und planting completed, early plan

exception of the Governor, is elected by from 7,000 to 12,000. Mexicans Ambushed by Yaquis.
The uprising among the Yaqui Indians of Mexico is becoming general. A detachment of seventy-three men from the force of Gen. Torres, who is pursuing the Yaquis in the Mazatan mountains east of Hermosillo, was ambushed and thirty of the number killed. Only one examed unburt.

district needs more rain, but bulk of State needs dry weather to check rank growth of small grain.

South Dakota—Dry, but favorable growing and planting weather; spring whear, onto barley, pointones, gardens, grass and early flax making vigorous growth; small grains good growth, but in some localities cut-worms equating some damage; planting nearling completion; flax sowing far advanced, Nebraska—Wheat and oats have grown spiendidly; rather coof for best growth of corn, but the stand is excellent in progress; good crop of affalfa heing cut; pastures fine; potatoes in unusually good condition.

PROTEST AGAINST COERCION.

Adispatch from Rome says that Mon signore Falconio, the papal delegate in Canada, has been definitely selected to succeed Cardinal Martinelli as papal del-egate to the United States. Bourke Cochran and John F. Finert Rouse Irish-Americans

The fiery eloquence of Bourke Cochran nd John F. Finerty was wildly applaud ed by the Irish-Americans in mass meet ng at the Chicago Auditorium Wedne ing at the Chicago Auditorium Wednes day evening, Mr. Pimeriy, in his speech shouted: "They say the Boers have sur rendered. That's wrong, It's Chamber lain who surrendered. He had to pay £15,000,000 to help out King Ed's crown August Jahnke has been convicted at Adjust Juniar has been converted at Alliance, Neb., of the nurder of Michael Sierk and his punishment-fixed at im-prisonment for life. The jury was out a Mr. Cochran, the orator of the evening.

A Baltimore and Ohlo locomotive blew up near Piedmont, W. Va., killing Fire-man Robert Grahum of Cumberland and E/Smith of Rowlesburg, W. Va. denounced the administration for two acts, or, as he styled them, "failures to act." He accused President Roosevelt net." He 'necused President Roosevelt of hostiluty to the Boers hecause, he did not intervene in the war which the Eng-lish have been waging, and he arraigned the President for not suppressing the British mule camp near New Orleans. Munine Kills a Woman.

Henry Cheker, who was recently re-leased from an insane asymm, snot and killed Mrs. Irene Kemper in a quarrel at Resolutions were passed

England for her coercion of the Irish and sympathy and financial support of the Irish-Americans was extended to

Congress.

The Senate on Tuesday passed the Philippine bill and took up the caual bill. The House resolution thanking Secretary of State Hay for his Mckinley

of State Hay for his McKinley memorial address was agreed to. In the House consideration of the anti-anarchy hill was begun. The House committee reported a substitute for the Senate measure. Mr. Ray (N. Y.), chairman of the judiciary committee, who was in charge of the bill, argued that the Senate bill was unconstitutional. Mr. Lanham (Texas) supported the feature of the bill to exclude anarchists, but amosed that making it a anarchists, but opposed that making it a particular offense to kill the President or anyone in the line of the presidential suc-He argued that every man was cession. He argued that every man was equal before the law, and that existing laws were ample to punish the killing or attempted killing of the President. The conference report upon the river and harbor bill was agreed to.

In the Senate on Wednesday the bill authorizing the promotion and retirement of the present senior major general of the army, Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, was possed, as was a bill providing that the Postmaster General may extend free de-livery to cities of 5,000 inhabitants or \$5,000 gross income, instead of 10.000 inhabitants, as at present. A joint resolu-tion empowering the State of Minnesota to file selections of indemnity school lands to file selections of indemnity school lands in Minnesota otherwise undisposed of, after the survey thereof in the field and prior to the approval and filing of the plat of survey thereof, was approved. Sanator Morgan occupied the rest of the day with a speech on the canal bill. In the House the debate on the anti-marchy bill continued all day. It was without bill continued all day. It was without sensational features, being confined al-most entirely to the legal and constitumost entirely to the legal and constitu-tional phases of the question. Mr. Jen-kins (Wis.) and Mr. Parker (N. J.) con-tended that the bill did not go far enough; that the killing of the President should be made punishable by death without any limitation whatever. Mr. Powers (Mass.) and Mr. Nevin (Ohio), the other two speakers, supported the measure as it came from the committee. The resolution calling upon the Secre-tary of War for a detailed statement of the expenditures made under the directhe expenditures made under the direc-tion of Gen. Wood during his administration as governor general of Cuba was laid upon the table by a vote of 110 to 78.

military academy appropriation bill providing for extensive improvements a West Point and devoted the rest of the day to debate upon the canal bill. In the House the general debate on the antithe House the general debate on the anti-anarchy bill was ended except for two speeches. The debate, like that of Wed-nesday, was devoted to legal arguments; the speakers being Messrs, Sibley (Pa.), De Armond (Mo.), Williams (Miss.), Wooten (Texas), McDermott (N. J.), Loud (Gal.), Crumpacker (Ind.), Madox (Ga.), Ball (Texas) and Clark (Mo.). Friday in the Senate was mainly occu

Friday in the Senate was mainly occupied by debate upon the canal bill, a bill-to pay \$1,042 to Frank C. Darling of Minnesota for damages done by the Sioux Indians, and a large number of private pension bills were passed. In the House general debate on the anti-anarchy bill, was closed. The incident of the day was a speech by Mr. Richardson, an Alabama. Democrat, condemning the President in severe terms for the references in his severe terms for the references in his Memorial Day oration at Arlington to the Memorial Day oration at Arlington to the epithets applied to Lincoln and Grant during the Civil War and for his allusions to lynchings. Mr. Littlefield made, a legal argument of an hour and a half in closing the debate on the bill. The section of the Senate bill providing a bodyguard for the President was stricken from the Senate bill as a precaution in case the House substitute failed. An effort was made to strike from the first effort was made to strike from the section of the substitute the words him section of the substitute the words limiting the crime of killing the President to the President in his official capacity, but the motion was lost, 63 to 80. Only one section had been disposed of when the House adjourned. By a vote of 100 to 72, east on strict party lines, the resolution requesting information as to salary or other compensation paid to Gen. Wood during the occupation of Cuba was laid on the table.

At the conclusion of routine business in the Senate on Saturday Mr. Depew spoke in advocacy of the bill appropriating \$10,000.000 for the purchase of 2,000,000 acres of land for a national forest reserve in Vinginia. North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabania and Tennessee. The Senate then began the consideration of the measure commanly known as the London dock charges bill. Consideration of the senat bill occupied the rost of the session. In the House the rest of the session. In the House Mr. Cannon, chairman of the committee on appropriations, asked unanimous con-sent to consider a resolution to authorize the conferces of the sundry carl appro-friation bill to insert in that bill the nec-essary appropriations authorized by the omnibus public building bill. He ex-plained that about \$6,000,000 should be appropriated in the sundry civil bill on ac-count of the omnibus act which was signed Friday. There was no objection and resolution was adouted anarchy bill took up the rest of the day

Washington Notes

President Roosevelt has sent to Pope eo copies of all his literary works. Sale of intoxicating liquor in national capitol is forbidden by House resolution. Letter carriers all over the country are manifesting queasiness over delay in re-porting the bill for rebrganization now pending in the House.

President Roosevelt's trip next fall will include Chicago, Springfield, Ill., and Detroit, bunt in Mississippi, and several Western States.

Public debt on May 31, less cash in treasury, was \$982,469,573; degrease for month, \$646,403.

It is expected that the "McKinley" postal cards will be in the hands of all ostoffices throughout the country about

Note of Duke of Tethan dug up from State Department archives shows that Spain admitted state of war in Cuba Sept. 29, 1896.

United States Supreme Court, in an ninion delivered by Chief Justice Fuller, decided that the national bankruptey law

Railroad terminal charge of \$2 a car for delivering cattle at Chicago stock yards is upheld by Supreme Court.

yards is upheld by Supreme Court.

War Department has began the work of reducing the strength of the army in accordance with the reorganization plans.

Secretary Hay closed up one of the principal places of refuge for erminals committing crimes in the United States when he exchanged the final ratifications with Walker Martinez, the Chilian minister here, of the new Chilian extradition treaty. The United States never has had such a treaty with Chili and some of the most notable defaulters and embezzlers from the United States have found safety in that country. ly in that country,

New York het, favorable erop pros-pects and confidence abroad are the encouraging factors which cut-weigh the disturbing elements of labor conflicts and unsensonable weather for re-tail trade at many points. Effects of the depressing influences are less keenly felt because they are believed to be only temporary, and confidence is expressed that, with the resamption of work and normal temperature, there will be a re-turn to the fiberal distribution of mer-chandise. Despite the short corn crop last year, the large yield of wheat and high prices for both resulted in the greatconflicts and unseasonable weather for re-tail trade at many points. Effects of high prices for both resulted in the great est value for the two crops ever recorded, which means that the agricultural secwhich means that the agricultural sec-tions are prosperous, and other indus-tries must share the good fortune by in-creased sales of products. Collections are prompt as a rule, and payments through the principal clearing holises are well maintained." The foregoing is from the weekly trade review of R. G. Dun & Co. It continues.

it continues: Notwithstanding diminished tion, there was an increase of 1.2 per cent at New York, compared with last year's exchanges. Returns as to transportation show that losses in grain moveportation show that losses in grain move-ment are being more than made up else-where railway earnings thus far report-ed for May showing a gain of 6.5 per cent over last year and 19 per cent over 1900. Efforts to place contracts for 100,600

tons of pig from deliverable in the second quarter of 1903, indicate the confidence of the leading consumer as to the future of this industry. There is no cesfuture of this industry. There is no ces-sation of activity at the inils, and in-lished products are forwarded to impor-tunate consumers as rapidly as possible. No improvement is reported at New England boot and shoe centers, waste the shops are still running only about half time. There is a little more activ-ity in the grades that declined last week. but no indication of recover in prices but no indication of recovery in prices, and other varieties tend downward. Salesmen are booking a smaller percent

age of orders at the South than is usual at this season. en more active, but jobbing business been more active, but jobbing tusiness continues; slow.

Recent advances in leather are maintained, with belting butts freely purchased. Imported hides are scarce and strong, but domestic packer hides are more quiet. Stocks of textile fabrics are not descendant to the strong that the strong that the strong that the strong the strong that the stro more quiet. Stocks of textile fabrics are not accumulating, although the markets are extremely quiet. Domestic joining trade is fairly satisfactory, but wafects of cotton goods are small. Print cloths are dull and unchanged, with the situation unsettled as to new prints for the fall. Clothing manufacturers are arrelating woolen goods in moderation only, and larger deliveries by the leading company-increases the disposition toward conservativem.

onservativsm. Grain quotations made a decided advance early in the week, which was not vance carry in the week, which was not easily explained, except on the basis of light supplies in sight. This element was not new, however, receipts having decreased very materially for many weeks in comparison with last year's moyequent. Subsequently the gain was lost in option trading, although each corn was firmly held.

The continued favorable Chicago. weather and reports of crop conditions promising heavy grain toniages for the fall have been stimulating to western railroads, and these securities have led in strength on the New York Stock Exchange. Traviling salesmen report demands for staples in the south and parts of the southwest a little lighter and orders are moderate, in the northwest there is no decline, country merchants reporting a continued active demand and jobbers finding business good in all lines. An innurving demand is redemand and jobbers finding business good in all lines. An improving demand is reported for refined sugar. Hides, leather and textiles have ruled fairly steady with strength in some grades. A favorable feature is the ease with which collections are made. Leading jobbers and manufacturers, the country over soy they have rarely seen money more

say they have rarely seen money plentiful in the country and little culty is experienced in getting it in when

Kansas has 3,895,000 acres of wheat Kansas has 3,805,000 acress of whoat according to the report of the State auticultural bureau. This is a material reduction from the 5,951,000 acres originally seeded. The wheat acreage abandoned or plowed up has been put to corn. Whatever encouragement might have been drawn from this, or from the continued strength in the porthysestern cash ned strength in the northwestern cash wheat situation, was more than offset by the favorable growing weather and good outlook for the new crop. The northwest has had a week that, taken all taround, could scarcely have been better for all agricultural growth. It is not in wheat alone that the promise is good, but in all grains, and on the dips in prices of corn grains, and on the dips in prices of corn and outs futures, wheat has been quick to There are a number of things in the statistical and supply figures that are certain to prove strengthening ultimately but they are of no effect now. While the European crop outlook remains good, for eign buyers hold off, and weather condi-tions at home are-so very favorable there, will be little chance for any material ad-vance in wheat.

THEMARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$7.25; hogs, shipping grades, \$4.25 to \$7.40; sheep, fair to choice, \$4.00 \$4.25 to \$7.40; sheep, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$6.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 78c to 79c; corn, No. 2, 61c to 62c; oats, No. 2, 40c to 42c; rye, No. 2, 58c to 59c; bay, timothy, \$10.00 to \$15.50; prairie, \$5.50 to \$11.50; hutter, choice creamery, 20c to 22c; eggs, fresh, 13c to 15c; potatoes, 50c to 61c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$7.25; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$7.05; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 79c to 80c; corn white, 64e to 65e; oats, No. 2 white,

white, 64c to 55c; oats, No. 2 white, 44c to 45c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.30; hogs, \$3.00 to \$7.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2, 61c to 62c; oats, No. 2, 41c to 42c; rye, No. 2, 55c to 56c.

No. 2, 55c to 56c.
Chreinnati-Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.20; sheep, \$3.25 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 80c to \$1c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 63c to 64c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 52c to 43c; ryc, No. 2, 58c to 59c.
Detroit-Cattle, \$3.00 to \$6.15; hogs, \$3.00 to \$6.85; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 79c to 80c; corn, No. 3 yellow, Gle to 65c; oats, No. 2 white, 46c to 47c; ryc, 59c to 60c.

46e to 47c; rye, 59e to 60e.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 70e to 81e; corn, No. 2 mixed, 62e to 63e; oats, No. 2 mixed, 41e to 42e; clover seed, orimo \$5,19.

No. 2 mixed, 41e to 42e; clover seed, prime, \$5.12. Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 75e to 76e; corn, No. 3, 60e to 61e; oats, No. 2 white, 44e to 45e; rye, No. 1, 57e to 58e; barley, No. 2, 60e to 70e; pork,



The brown rot of peaches is generally familiar to growers of this fruit, but many are careless in ridding their or chards of the pest, probably because they do not appreciate the damage the ngous growth does. The illustration fairly shows how the mummified peaches look when attacked with this disease. Not only is the fruit attacked by this disease but the twigs are also affected, and the growth is much more formidable during a damp growing sea son than a dry one.

It seems unnecessary to say that much of the trouble from this difficulty could be avoided: that is, the disease might be checked, if these munimited specimens were picked from the trees

before the buds appear in the spring.

As with most fungous diseases of fruit trees, this brown rot may be largely overcome by spraying. It would be cupy too much space to go into the de



MUMMIFIED PEACHE

tails of this disease here and tell how to combat it, hence the reader, if a peach-grower, wherever located, is advised to send a request to the director of the Georgia Experiment Station, lo cated at Experiment Station Postoffice Ga. If not a resident of Georgia Georgia, send a 2-cent stamp for the bulletin and ask for Bulletin No. 50.

Repeated Trials of Crops. Every farmer who has tried the plan knows that he frequently fails to get a satisfactory crop of some grain or vegetable, and does not always succeed in getting a stand of the crops sown for stock. This is often the case with crimson clover, and sometimes with the cow pea and with alfalfa.

Several recent communications from correspondents who have adopted the suggestion offered in this column regarding alfalfa state that they tried the plan, but did not get a satisfacstand, and hence would give it This is wrong, as the writer can testify, for on several occasions he has falled to get a satisfactory stand with out any apparent cause for the failexcept in one instance, when the seed was poor.

On the other hand, other sowings have brought good stands, and additional trials on the same land where previous failures had been made re sulted in success. If fests on small plots show that certain crops can be grown on the farm, one ought not to be discouraged at a single failure, especially with such a eron as alfalfa which promises so much to the Amer ican-farmer.

Milking in Australia.

Australia they have a novel way of milking in some of the large dairies which precludes the access of dirt and

filth to the milk pail while milking. It is a milking glove or tube. The valve as connected with long narrow tube which leads to a leads to a covered orifices in the lid of the pail are just



large enough to admit the tubes into pail and are not attached to them The plan seems to be the most feasible of any of the devices for the purpose of excluding foreign substances from the milk pail. It is very important that all deleterious substances be kept from the milk pail in any way that can be employed consistent with economy.

Binder twine is higher this year than for the past twelve years, with the exception of 1898. Wholesale prices are about one-third higher at the present time than a year ago, and there has not been a time for years past when twine was as scarce in the Chicago market. If the harvest should be light or if the growth of straw is not heavy, there will probably be no material advance over present prices and the sup-ply of twine will be ample. If, howver, we should have seasonable rains throughout the country, resulting in a rank growth of straw, there is likely a twine famine, for the simple reason that there is not twine enough in the country to bind a heavy harvest. -Farm, Field and Fireside

Utilize Waste Places.

Fenge corners and waste places may be utilized for the purpose of planting shade trees for windbreaks, or even fruit trees. Where these places have grown up with large weeds or brush a simple plan for ridding them up is to feed animals their fodder during the winter in these vicinities. In sloughs where ordinary crops will not thrive willows may be planted, as these will furnish a large amount of wood after few years. When land was worth \$10 an acre a little waste around fence corners was of small significance, but now that land has risen to \$50 and \$100 per aere one cannot offord to give up the use of four or in their centers, which is on their five acres of land on every quarter sec- outer parts when they are whole,

tion. One writer in Iowa Homestead, MANY COLLARS SEEN. estimates the amount of waste land due to fences in a State like Iowa to be 222,000 acres. This, it is claimed, night be made to produce profitable rops.

Treatment of Meadows.

If the portion of the farm that is in meadow is inclined to be wet and cold the chances are it is also more or less icid, hence will be much benefited by a op dressing of lime, and this dressing hould be in liberal quantities, a top

per acre not being too much. Where some resceding is necessary, and this point should be looked after carefully, the application of the lime should be made after the seed is sown. This reseeding will be found beneficial on ten meadows out of fifteen, and if it, is done now the meadow will be good for several seasons without more seeding, under normal conditions of

veather. Tingthy, clover and red top makes a good mixtures for reseeding, and may be applied in quantities according to the needs of the field usually about louble the quantity of timothy seed be ing used to either of the other grasses It will be understood that the liming of the soil referred to does not in any sense take the place of the annual top dressing, with fertilizers that should be applied to all meadows, but is sim ply designed to sweeten acid soils.

Grain ane Dairy Farming.

An important difference between dairy farming and grain farming is the amount of the farm that is sold with the product that is of the fertility of the farm. The man who sells a ton of wheat sells in it about \$7 worth of fertilizing elements, and if he does not buy something to replace them his farm is so much poorer. The dairy man who sells a ton of butter has sold but 50 cents' worth of fertilizing ma-terial, and if he is a good dairyman, he has probably added much more than that, or twenty times that to the value of the farm in the bran, oil meal, cotton seed, or other food that he pur chased while feeding his cows for making that ton of butter. It is in this way that the dairyman's farm is continus ly growing more productive, and does not make much from his dairy, he should from the crops that he can grow on his much enriched soil. -American Cultivator.

Bloating Cows

There is always more or less com-plaint regarding the bloating of cows during the first weeks after they have been turned out to pasture. Doubtless a part of the trouble is due to the an imal, long deprived of green food, over-loading her stomach and at the same time drinking copiously of water. Oftentimes, however, the trouble is

cither due to improper feeding or else the animal has an attack of indiges tion. In either case the remedy is in an entire change of diet, avoiding any food that is not of the best quality and confining the grain ration to such as are of easy digestion.

The quality of the water drunk by fully and particularly if the water is from a stream in the pasture. If there is the slightest doubt about the quality of the water, the source of supply should be changed.

To Destroy Pointo Bugs. Hand-picking of potato bugs is a slow process, and if the spot is a large one many of the plants will be in jured by the beetles before the work is finished. On the appearance of the pests go over the plot and spray with parts green, which destroys them quicker than by any other method Delay in so doing, even for a day, may result in the vines being so seriously injured as to render it impossible fo to recover their vitality, the yield of the crop being consequently ra luced to a certain extent.

Dairy Notes.

See that each cow eats her food Cows fed on rich food make rich ma

Better five cows on full feed than ten

on scant rations. Try an increase in rations before con

emning a cow. Skill in feeding will make a vast dif-

erence in the profits. If butter is overworked it will show

an oily or greasy look. Do not let the cream get thick sour hurn when slightly neid

A good separator does wonderfully close skimming if intelligently handled.

One essential to success in dairying is a cow fitted for a special purpose. Fall and winter calves will make fully as good dairy cows as spring calves.

Bich food will make rich milk and rich milk will make the most cream and butters

In dairying especially, economy of land means the fewest acres and the

most cows. One of the best ways to judge n cow's worth is to milk her; the result

will usually be more satisfactory. Much of the butter made on the farm ses much of its value before reaching

market by improper handling, . If you are after a good dairy cow, it is not desirable to lay too much stres in having a good beef animal too.

There is no complicated work about making gilt-edged butter, if one wil only follow the right principles in th

is to give a better profit than a quar milk, if proper management i given.

A thorough washing with a warm veak solution of salsoda, followed by hot water bath, will effectively clear motal wilk vessels

During the summer considerable care must be exercised, as the cream being a little too warm or a trifle too ack It is often found that the animal give

ing the most milk is not the one that gives the most butter fat. A smaller yield of milk with a higher per cen of butter fat may make the cow real leader of the herd.

It is often that the color of the bur ter is injured to a more or less extent by too much working. The force ap-plied breaks the globules and exposes the hard, white stearing and margaring

THE ARE MOSTLY OF THE SAILOR SHAPE.

All New Gowns Have Them and They Are Really Very Pretty - Made of Velvet, Silk or Other Fine Materials -Fashion Notes.



fine or too hand-some for this acces-Those made laces and embroidery are by far the prettier. Lace and grass linen in

on in odd shapes that give a striking look to most of the gowns. Flowered organ-dies and mulls are trimmed with cluny dies and mulls are trimmed with cluny and torchon, both in bands and medal-lions. White velvet buby ribbon edges many white gowns and looks very dain-ty. Net and lace dresses usually are trimmed in this manner. Lace and en-broidered flounces are employed exten-sively, and silk passementeries are being used on wash materials with good effect. Tucking, pleating, smocking and shirring do not lose favor and are generally emdo not lose favor and are generally em-ployed on new models. There is a ten-dency to have bodices blouse very freely dency to have bodices blouse very freely in front and many handsome ones fasten at the back. This allows the maker to elaborate the front more than ever, though advantage is not always taken of this opportunity. Consider the cream lace bodie in the middle of the cream lace bodie in the middle of the next picture, whose trimmings were apple green cyclevat and cut steel buttons. Of course, men freer trimming cauld have been put here. Many elbow sleeves are seen, with finish of handsome lace or embroidered ruffles. Bishop sleeves hag more at the to be the chief characteristic of mew summer free trimming cauld have been put dresses. The collars are a triffe fairst year, and far mere claborate. Bishop sleeves hag more at the wrists, and undersleeves are very much mere claborate. Replief that they were early in the season. Of linen, canvas, duck and pique gowns

Of linen, canyas, duck and pique gowns there are many very claborate two-piece models. Cotton cheviot reckons in here, too, and is by far the handsomest of all, standing well many kinds of elaborations. A pretty dress of it is shown at the left in the concluding sketch. It was wedgewood blue, with piping of white duck and colds of white blue as triuming. Many the prettier. Lace and grass linen in linen color are numerous, and the all white collar, of course, is much used. Fine tucked lawn, mull, organdy and chiffon finished with handsome applique—lace—and inasertion are used here, too, and batiste and mainsook embroidered collars compets in loveliness with those stenciled out in both materials. Collars of stilk, satin and velvet beautifully embroidered in silver, gold. Persan colors, sequins and various colored flosses and braid are put on handsome bodiees. A simple one remains



A NEW YOKE EFFECT AND SAILOR COLLAR TYPES.

Coats are trimmed with them, as well in the pictures. It was natural colored Coats are trimmed with them, as went as bolices, and many shirt, waist, suits include a sailor collar. The latter is of the same material as the gown, or matches whatever trimming may be used, and is edged with braid or insertion.

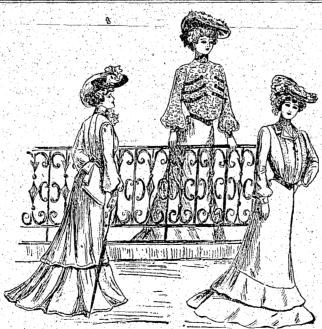
Belero and cton jackets hardly are considered complete, when ye colleged with braid or insertion. sidered complete unless they show a col-lar on the sailor, order. Much colored silk beautifully appliqued with silk and silk beautifully appliqued with silk and chilfon, thowers is used for them and heavy galoous and passementeries edge them. Collars of linen, pique, duck and denim are worn, as a rule, with suits of the same material. Black silk and colored silk coats and costumes, both in transparent and heavy nuterials, are trimmed with elaborate collars. These are scalleged, pointed or ent in fanciful fashion, some hanging full over the shoulders, others drawn tight to the bust, where they are finished with a knot of where they are finished with a knot of where they are innished with a knot of pribbon or a velvet rosette. A plain velvet of collar is seen now and then, usually in some very bright, shade. One appears in to-day's shadly picture, and was concrald green velvet on cream lace studded with sequins, the judget being finished for a white dimity gown. More elaborate

in the pictures. It was natural colored pongee, and was trimmed with straps of pongee stitched in red, had red bone buttons and belt and collar's red was criming on velvet. Batiste embroidery and eeru cluip and torchon laces are used as trimming on more elaborate, pengee suits. Nainsook and lawn ruffles trimmed with lace and insertion are shown for wear over silk pettleoats. They are buttoned on to the silk skirt where the ruffle joins and may be changed whenever nee.

toned on to the silk skirt where the ruffle joins and may be changed whenever necessary. The silk ruffle is underneath, the lawn one outside, and this gives the appearance of a whole white lawn petticoat. Such ruffles are also worn over pongee silk petticoats with good effect. Plain white lawn skirts could be made up with several of these handsome flounces buttoning on and could be changed frequently. The ruffles are expensive ed frequently. The ruffles are expensive just at present like all new fads. Fashion Notes

Hoop bracelets of dull gold are revived for wear with the elbow sleeves of the summer.

Creamy white is almost universally beand the introduction of cream



TWO SIMPLE GOWNS AND A LACE BODICE

collars usually are more satisfactory. The next illustration shows two, a white silk collar embroidered with silver braid, and a pretty affair of stenelled batiste embroidery. Dove gray voile was the dress material in the first case, white mustin in the second: It hardly may be said that these sailor collars are as plentiful as yokes used to be, yok they abound to, a degree that may make fashionables tire of them soon. Yokes remain, of course, and a new notion in them is a yoke effect outlined by bands of trimming, as in the outlined by bands of trimming, as in the remaining dress of this picture. This was a delicate pink organdy, tucked and zig

a deterred pink organis, tucked and zag-zagged with cream lace insertion. The newest wash dresses are made with little clans, the bodice of some handsome little ctons, the bodice of some himbsom; sheerd material, usually chiffor or organ-ly. Cream and ceru laces and embroid-eries are employed extensively on white gowns. Cream and black lace insertions are another feature of stylish trimmings. White organdy gowns are finished with bins folds of flowered organdy edged (op-and bottom with rulles of very narrow and bottom with rulles of very narrow white Valenciennes. The bands are put

ace or chiffon makes an otherwise impos sible color wearable.

Every hat has a tail but usually it is hardly more than a tab, and its longer never hangs beyond the nape of the neck Some are strapped with emerald green velvet. Fancy shirt waists in white or batiste usually are worn beneath the

Jackets,
All the coats, no matter of what length, have openings at the sides—a yery essary arrangement when skirts limp and trailing, and petticoats foundations long and tussy in style,

Somewhat different from many(combi-nations of blue and green is the use of two pale blue birds which nestle in the back of a hat, which is composed en-tirely of white hyacinth blossoms and green follows.

rely of white hyacilla mossings and reen folinge. Coral is being made up into various Corn is being made up ma various forms in the Italian shops, where much if it is to be seen. One of the new ways in which it is to be used is in the form a turtle with gold head and legs, and it also forms the bodies for large insects

MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Loss at Ravenna's Fire About \$100,-000-Part of Old Wreck Comes Ashore -Chantanqua Planned for Roscom mon County-State Gets War Claim

Rayenna's recent fire almost destroyed Kavenna's recent fire almost destroyed the village. The Intest estimate of Iosses is placed at \$100,000. Following are the firms and their Iosses; S. A. Alberts & Co., general store, \$10,000; Frank Thatcher, general store, \$6,000; Young's most treater \$1,500. meat market, \$1,500; postoflice building Ravenna Times office; E. Young build ing, \$2,000; Telephone exchange; E. Bar ing, \$2,009; Telephone exchange; E. Rartholomew, hardware, \$6,000; Conklin & Eason, general store, \$10,000; Wm. Patterson, general store, \$0,000; Beers Bros.' hardware, \$3,500. Nearly all the stores had families living above them and they lost everything, with very little insurance. A high wind was blowing at the time. The help received from Muskegon saved the rest of the yillage.

Find Part of Old Lake Wreck Find Part of Old Lake Wreck.
The wreckage which has drifted on the beach four miles south of Port Austin is now believed to be part of the cabin of the schoner Hunter Savidge, which capsized and went to the bottom of Lake Huron, ten miles off Point Aux Barques light two years ago. Several articles of women's and children's wear were found inside the cabin, which are believed to women's and children's wear were found juside the cabin, which are believed to be from the Savidge. When the vessel was wrecked the wife and two children of the owner of the boat and the captain's wife and son were passengers, and all were lost. The captain and two of the men were picked up by a passing steamer. None of the bodies was ever recovered, nor has any article from the lost ship ever been found until this time.

Michigan Will Get Cash. Comptroller of the Washington has reopened the case of the claim of the State of Michigan for inter est paid by it prior to Aug. 29, 1890, and discount suffered on account of war loan bonds issued by the State for the purpose of raising funds for arming and equipping of troops in the war of the rebellion. The comptroller reverses the ac tion of the second comptroller of May 12, 1888, disallowing the claim, and finds that the State is entitled under its claim to \$235,597. The account will be restated and certified to Congress for an

Plans a New Chautauqua. The biggest land deal ever consummat ed in Roscommon County has just been ed in Roscommon County has just been closed at Roscommon. John Carter, president of the Chicago Bond and Investment Company has purchased 65,000 acres of land. Embraced in this tract are some of the finest farming lands in the State and these will be colonized. The land surrounds the beautiful Lake St. Helen. It is planned to build up around the lake a high-grade summer resort deveted to Chastachus accombiliation and the second to the second voted to Chautauqua assemblies, summe schools and ministerial assemblies.

Pearl Discoveries in Michigan.
There has been a small stampede to the
Pike river, not far from Iron Mountain the past few days because of the fact that several log drivers have picked up clam sholls containing pearls. The scores are small, about the size of a small pea, but they are of great beauty. The dis-coveries are the first of the kind ever made in a stream so far north.

Within Our Borders. Kalamazon bartenders have formed

Arthur Yost has been appointed subst ute clerk at Kalamazoo postoffice and ewis R. Cunningham at Benton Harbor George Ewald, aged 70 years, dropped dead on the street at Baroda, while the remainder of the family were at church John Lubberts, 8 years old, accidentally shot himself in the head with a 32caliber revolver at Grand Rapids and will

die.

Joe Finch was run over at West Branch by the earst and killed. His remains had to be gathered up and put into

a basket. Three trains ran over him;

A stranger, elderly man, who gives his name as Smith and claims he came from Chicago, attempted suicide at Dennison by shooting himself in the head. He will probably live.

Fire-burned three dwellings, several sheds and barns and badly damaged sev-eral other houses and barns at Menoninee. It was started in a shed by a small boy's smoking.

Ellsworth, the 7-year-old son of C. E. Shafer of Benton Harbor, while returning from a fishing trip with his father, fell from a trestle over Pawpaw rivet and was aboved. was drowned.

There were seventeen bidders for Ann Arbor school bonds which are drawn up for \$14.000 at 4 per cent, payable in ten years. Dennison, Prior & Co. of Cleveland got them by paying 1303.80 premi-

um. Fire totally destroyed the shingle and the mill of the White Marble Lime Co. and the alcohol and acctate of lime plant of the Burrell Chemical. Company at Manistique. The total loss is placed at \$125,000.

At a meeting of the Grand Rapids Fur-Manufacturers' Association the matter of entering the proposed furniture pool was discussed, and it was practically decided not to join it. This will be a se vere blow to the combine and may prevent its materializing this season.

In Lansing fire broke out in the plant of the Rikerd Lumber Company and rap-idly communicated to the factory of the Lansing Venerced Door Company and the Alexander Furnace Company, partially destroying the plants of the three concerns and entailing a loss of about \$60,000, upon which there is an insur-ance of about \$25,000.

ance of about \$25,000.

Fred Sindo, aged 70, of Twining, attempted to light a fire with a quart can full of gasoline, thinking it was keroseme. An explosion followed and Sindo was budly burned. He will recover, but his face will be terribly disfigured.

The rust has appeared on the black raspberry plants about St. Joseph, and great fear is being entertained that the great four is being entertained that the cuttive ron; will be rulned, representing a loss of thousands of dollars to growers. The raspherry bushes, leaves and buds affected by the rust wither and die, Spraying has failed to remove or preyent the decaying disease,

Dan Smith, a woodsman and hunter, captured four cub hears near Standish without a gun and succeeded in getting them away from the mother by adroit

Mrs. Eliza Tibballs, aged 80 years, of Mrs. Paiza Filoadis, aged by gears, of Bay City, was struck back of the ear with a ball thrown by a boy, playing in the street and knocked down. Her injuries are somewhat serious, on account of her advanced age.

William Powers, a hoy employed in the basket factory at Donglas, fell into a vat of boiling water and was so terribly scalled before he could be fished out that the flesh dropped from his body in chunks when his clothing was removed.

ø

A new town half is being crected at Minden City,

Evaruels to have a grain elevator, of about 20,000 bushels capacity. W. E. Walden of Watervliet last year

raised sixty-five varieties of potatoes J. E. Stauffer has been appointed post master at Alto, vice J. M. Scott, resign

Zeeland has voted to bond for \$18,000 for electric lighting and water plants.

Rev. Samuel Selbert of Crystal has accepted a call as pastor of the Congregational Church at Otsego,
Hiram Olmstead will build a three-

story hotel at Onaway to take the place of one which was recently destroyed by Deputy Sheriff Joseph Tennant of St.

Joseph says that many of the groceries of Van Buren County have slot machines Kalamazoo Elks have purchased a lot and propose to go ahead with their project of building a temple for the use of the lodge.

Iron Mountain folks are suffering from the depredations of burglars who steal all the small articles they can lay their hands on.

The grangers of Tuscola County are forming an insurance company to carry the risks of the property of patrons in that section. Two mill hands, J. Sullivan and a mar

named Vinclist were terribly crushed by rolling logs while at work in the bay a Grand Marals.

Furniture manufacturers at Grand Rapids decided by a vote of 10 to 6 that they would not go into the proposed fur-niture combine.

Ypsilanti will donate the site for a pressed brick manufactory, and two buildings, each 100x125 feet, will be creeted at once.

Wheat in Calhoun and Branch counties bids fair to be the best crop grown for ten years. The average is about one half of former years. As the result of an explosion of alco hol in the basement of his drug store in Kalamazoo. William McKie was burned in a terrible manner and may not re-cover.

An unusually large specimen of the Arctic owl, almost pure white and meas-uring five feet across wings, was shot by Sheriff Roberts a few miles from Escanaba:

Over 0,000 acres of land in Franklin and Post townships has been purchased by an Ohio syndicate and 1,000 head of rattle will be placed on the

Judge Daboll of St. Johns, special rural free delivery agent, has been to Northville to arrange for two routes from that village, to be in operation July 1. Mrs. Margaret Kelly, aged 99 years and 6 months, is dead at Otsego. She was born in Ireland. Her husband survives her after sixty-nine years of wed

ded life. Charles Keyes, an employe at the Grand Rapids and Indiana freight house in Grand Rapids, deliberately applied a match to a box of gunpowder and was terribly injured.

The contract for a new Methodist. Church to be built at Plat Rock within four months has been let. It will cost. 87.400 and will be a coment veneer, with all modern appliances. The clerks' union of Bay City will try

to enforce Sunday closing by withdraw-ing their union cards from the stores which are violating the agreement by keeping open on Sunday. A match factory with an output of 43.

Marie it the local business men offer sufficient encouragement in the way of taking stock in the company.

Some of the lumber companies in the northern part of the lower peninsula are offering \$30 to \$40 a month for men to peet hemilock bark, but are unable to secure all they need even at those figures. A four-acre grape field near Marcel-lus paid its owner a profit of \$100 per acre, after all expenses were paid, has year; and the crop was hauled to Law-ton, ten, miles distant, for marketing, at that,

Edward Harrison, a Constantine tarm er, has come to the conclusion that in some cases too much of a good thing is-very bad. He feel his sheep too much-salt, and found twenty-two of them dead

in the fields. The Manistique Railway, Alger & Smith's logging road, extending from Grand Marais to Seney, on the South Shore road, is to be extended about tweny miles south of the latter place, con

Former Quartermaster General White of Michigan told wint he alleges are the inside facts of State militia clothing frauds in disbarment proceedings against E. S. Roos at Lansing; declared he paid profits to Col. Eli R. Sutton, whom jury canitted.

Harry L. Warren has prepared a list of the soldiers and sailors who went from Bay County to the Spanish-American yar and finds that instead of 130, to whom medals were awarded on Memorial Day, there were upwards of 200, and the returns are not all in.

Miss Flora M. Newton of Syracuse, N Miss Flora M. Newton of Syracuse, N. Y., will get the \$5,000 which Edward L. McDonnell, a lumberman, intended she should have when he was engaged to marry ber, although he ernsed, her name from his will when his affection was bestowed on another girl. The original will, without alterations, was accent ed by Judge Jewell of Grand Rapids a the real will.

Cruelty to animals is not popular in West Branch, nor profitable for those who practice it. One boy who mained a dog was arrested for it and had to pay \$28 fine and costs to keep out of juil,

While Wabash engine No. 73 was out While Wabiasa engine Xo, 73 was put-ting coal in the bunkers at Milan and was at the top, the trestle collapsed and all of the cars and two brakenien fell to the ground. Brakenian Fred Correy had his left leg caught and crushed. He had to remain for half an hour until the cars could be raised so be could be released, He will recover.

While fishing near Iron Mountain Eugens Valencourt captured a hell raitler, the first of this kind of snake ever seen the first of this kind of shake ever seen in the upper pointsula. It measures four feet and seven inches in length, and is the color of a rattlesnike, but firstead of a rattle it makes a ringing sound, very much like a small bell.

W. F. French, deputy superintendent of public instruction, writes to Commissioner Hickneys saying that he doubte.

mer Hitchcock, saying that he doubts If any county in the State can make a better showing of graduates from the district schools than Bay. There are sixty-nine districts in the county and from these there were 103 graduates from the eighth grade.

IN HONOR OF MIKINI FY

Monument to the President Unveiled at Muskegon, Mich.

The first statue of President William McKinley erected in the world was un-veiled at Muskegon, Mich., on Memorial vened at Muskegon, Mich., on Memorial and with impressive ceremonies. The bronze, pedestal and quadrangle, which cost \$30,000, age the gift to the public schools of Muskegon of Charles H. Hackley, whose benefactions now aggregate \$1,000,000.

The statue, which is of heroic proportions, nortrays the President as he stood.

tions, portrays the President as he stood in one of his characteristic attitudes dur-



ng the delivery of his last speech at the ng the delivery of his last speech at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo just before he was assassinated. His figure is erect and is in an easy position, with me foot slightly advanced. One hand is in his pocket, and in the other reposes the manuscript of his speech.

The bronze stands on a handsome grante pedestal, and surrounding it on three tides is a court, also of solid grante.

fte pedestal, and surrounding it on three ides is a court, also of solid granite. The fourth side is open to allow of closer approach, and is terraced by slightly counding steps of stone. The floor in the center of the court is composed of monic. Charles Henry Nichaus of New York is the designer of the monument and statue.

Between 5,000 and 6,000 visitors from all parts of the United States attended

Between 5,000 and 6,000 visitors from all parts of the United States attended the dedicatory exercises. A military and sive parade in which 2,500 persons took part traversed the principal streets of the city. There were present two companies of United, States intautry from Fort Sheridan, commanded by Maj. Wood: the entire Second regiment of Michigan National Guard, under command of Col. William T. McGurrin of Grand Rapids; Göv. A. T. Bliss and his entire staff; the United States revenue cutters Morrill and Fessenden and several companies of Pythians, Templars, Odd Fellows and other secret societies in uniform.

STORM WORKS HAVOC.

Joliet Is Swept by a Flood and Great Damage Results.

Joliet, Ill., has experienced the most disastrous flood in its history. The city was inundated by the terrible rainstorm of Monday night, great damage to property resulted and a number of person erry resulted and a number of persons were reported drowned. All radical traffic in the city was brought to a standstill, tracks were washed out, telegraph poles were down and the utmost confusion prevailed.

About 8 o'clock Monday night a black cloud swapt in from the southwest are

loud swept up from the southwest, accompanied by thunder and lightning; and poured a torrent of water upon the streets which soon transformed them into rivers. which soon transformed them into rivers. Several persons were caught in the flood, Water covered some of the streets to the depth of over two feet. The Masonic Temple was flooded to the depth of several feet, and on Chicago street, the main thoroughfare, water stood to the depth of three feet.

of three feet. The floods extended to the yards of the ty miles south of the latter place, construction work having been started.

The finanmonth building which was creeted at Benton Harbor three or four years ago for the beet sugar factory is being torn down and the 650,000 brick and forty carloads of stone used in its construction will be used in another building.

The floods extended to the yards of the furnace fires and causing a complete shutched works and the McKenna plant and wire mills were also under water. Fully two thirds of the east side of the city was insufficiently and in some places the water reached to the roofs of low buildings. The telegraph and telephone lines were heavy sufferers, and the city was cut off from communication by railroad early

Tuesday,
As soon as the extent of the flood be came known Mayor Barr issued a call for a special meeting of the City Council for a special meeting of the City Council to provide special measures for the relief of the flood-stricken inhabitants. The loss to merchants will amount to many thousands of dollars. The Jollet Stove-Company suffers a loss of \$15,000 and the Joliet Warehouse Company of \$10,000. Most of the downtown stores had been quantities of goods stored in heavy

large quantities of goods stored in base-ments, and these were water soaked and will be almost a total loss.

A tornade struck Louisburg, Wis., late Monday, and according to reports receiv-ed the damage was heavy. Barns and outbuildings were demolished. Seeing outbuildings were demolished. Seeing the fury of the storm, Edward Ward, a farmer, hurried his team homeward. He was unhitching it when the barn was

nim in the forehead and crushing his kull. He died instantly. Heavy rains also caused great damage o crops, and it is said that the season's work on many farms has been a total

HOME FOR BOYS.

John W. Gates and Other Capitalists to Establish Such an Institution. John W. Gates and capitalists associ-ated with him are back of a project to es-

tablish the Rural School and Home for Boys. The site has been chosen and the work on the buildings is to be pushed as rapidly as possible. The site is the "old rapidly as possible. The site is the "old Wilson farm," which is three and one-balt miles southwest of St. Charles, III. This farm consists of 1,000 acres, lying between the track of the Northwestern and the Great Western railroads. It and the Great Western railroads, It has been practically decided to huy this land, and to build there fifteen cottages at once. The total east will be \$400,000. Dr this sum \$200,000 has been subscribed, and the backers are confident that it will be accommodations for sixty boys, The purpose is to character of sixty boys. The purpose is to educate the unfortu-nate youths whose home influence is wretched and who are early forced to book out for themselves.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Senatorial Convention,

A Republican convention for the 28th Senatorial district is hereby called to meet at Doherty Opera House, Clare, Mich., Friday June 20th, 1902, at 10 o'clock a, m. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Senator for said district. to be voted for at the ensuing Novemher election, and to transact such other husiness as may come before it. The several counties are entitled to representation as follows:

Alcons. 3 Iosco. 6 Missaukee. Arenac. 6 Ogemaw. Clare. 2 Oscoda, 4 Roscommon, 2 S. C. KIRKBRIDE,

STUART GORTON.

Seey. Sen'l. Committee. Dated Clare, June 6, 1902.

Earl F. Johnson, of Flint, is in the field for the nomination for the office of Commissioner of the State Land Office. The charges made against the conduct of the office under the present administration give hope to several aspirants that Mr. Wildey will be turned down. We do not expect such a result, but should Mr. Johnson obtain the nomination there is no doubt of his ability to fill the position with honor.

that Michigan among the States of the Union oth in population, 10th in instance of his having had trouble the total value of manufactures and with a laboring man employed by 24th in the value of manufactures him or working under him is wantper capita. In 1890 the total value ing, and not alone to the men. did of the products of the factories in his work always prove satisfactory, Michigan was \$277,896,706 and in but to the company as well. 1900 it was \$356.944.082. This is an igen has been increasing 35 per cent. in the totals and now outrank us, them. The next ten years may see a superintendent for the company are rapidly assuming large proportions and other industries are devel-

The very latest scheme to prevent strikes is compulsory arbitration. The labor committee of the Massachusetts house of representatives has introduced a bill providing that if the mayor of a city or the board of village trustees think a strike is brewing, or if an employer or emploves have the same suspicion, they shall notify the state board of arblis compelled to arbitrate the matter. even if most of those concerned oppose arbitration. The board's decision, however, is not binding. A law tween capital and labor. C. F. Civic Federation, is quoted as saying was a chance for fighting. that outsiders should not interfere unless both sides want help in settling a strike, or when some grave public necessity warrants interference.- Exch.

ing their vote against the measure, shall be filled by the President whose of the constitution is made to apply to the Filipines, with the exception of the right of trial by jury and the right to beer arms. The bill provides for the taking of a careful census, as soon as the insurrection in the islands has been quelled, with a view to the establishment of some meas ure of self-government, and in the

The Avalanche. Congressman Loud.

WHO WILL REPRESENT US AT

-WASHINGTON.-

Brief History Of His Successful Business and Political ---Career.-

(From the Au Sable Press.)

In 1864 Uon. H. M. Loud came here from Roston and was associated with a company, which built a port able mill about three miles out from town, where was sawed the lumber with which was built a mill on the company's present "big mill" site .-The family moved here in 1867, where George was a boy about 15 years of He went to school at Detroit for a year, and the next year pur sued a course of study at Ann Arbor As a result of his father's belief in the efficiency of experience, the next winter he went to work and the winter following that he "put in" sixtyfive miles up the Au Sable river, scal ing the company's logs at a camp of which George A. Mc'Bean was in charge. He succeeded Mr. Mc'Bean as foreman in the camp, and at nineteen years of age he was given com plete charge of the mill, at that time one of the largest, if not the largest in the State of Michigan. At twen ty he was employed as foreman of the company's largest camp, having un der his charge ninety seven men, six teen horse teams and eight ox teams He was at this time, as always, suc cessful in keeping amicable and friendly relations wish the men under him, and, notwithstanding the mind was burdened be won commen-A census bulletin just issued shows dation from the general superintendent for his tact along this line. An

For the next ten years of his life encouraging increase, but while Mich- he was employed as foreman of the mill during the summer, and had Wisconsin and Indiana has passed us charge of the lumber camps during the winter seasons. He then sucwhile ten years ago we outranked ceeded Joseph Dudgeon as general change in the situation, for the beet having charge of all lumbering, drivruyar and Portland coment industries ing and farming operations, and on the acquirement by the company of the A. S. & N. W. Ry, was made vice-president and general manager of that concern. When the H. M. Loud & Son's Company was organizad he was made vice president and general superintendent, and he is a member and officer of the present corporation-H. M. Loud Sons' Com-

In 1897 Mr. Loud received his appointment as a colonel on the staff of Governor Pingree. This was in recognition of his services rendered to tration at once, and the state board the Republican party, rather than for any special work he had done for the governor.

In January 1898 he started on a 23,000 mile cruise on the Revenue of this kind would probably do more Cutter, McCullough, during which harm than good. If it furnished a trip the war with Spain came on means for mischief makers to stir up giving him the privilege of partici trouble, precipitate strikes which pating in one of the most important otherwise might not go, beyond the sea lights and greatest naval victo incipient stage, deluged the arbitra- ries of all history—the battle of Mation board with half-baked contro- nilla. On the McCullough, Colonel versies and made it an object of Loud held a six month's commission ridicule, such a law would do serious as Paymaster. Before the fleet left harm to the relations existing be. China, however, he was given orders to leave, but preferred to remain in Adams, the Boston member of the the service, and see it out when there

very flattering ovation--a large number of citizens of Oscoda and Au Sa ble going on a special train to Bay City, to meet him and accompany him home, and upon his arrival at this place, the whole town turned out The passage by the Senate of the to do him honor. The fact that this Philippine bill, last week, will be a ovation was given him by the labor source of gratification not only to ing men is a source of great pride to the republican leaders but to the Colonel Loud. However, he does public at large. The vote on the bill not, and never did, pose as a militawas 48 to 30, three republicans cast- ry hero. On the contrary, he takes more pride in his month's service ren and one Democrat voting for it. The dered the Michigan boys in the south bill as passed approves the action of his trip with the Michigan hospital the President in creating the Philp- train, and his scrvices at Montauk pine Commission, and provides that Point. As we said at the time the future vacancies in the commission soldiers were coming home: "No one could have done more or done it bet appointees shall require confirmation | ter than Colonel Loud did. He even by the Senate. The "Bill of Rights" forgot to sleep while he had the soldiers under his care, and if he got one meal a day on the way north be was in great luck. All of the soldiers tell of the work that Colonel Loud did."

Saves Two From Death.

"Our little daughter had an almost we of self-government, and in the meantime the commission will institute such form of local government as it may deem judiclous. The commission is authorszed to acquire the lands of the Friars, and to issue bonds to pay therefore, and issue bonds for public improvements. The colnage of a silver dollar, which shall be of the same value, and totall the field same value and totall the field same value, and totall the field same value and totall the field same value, and totall the field same value and the field same value of Lave the field same value and th coinage of a silver dollar, which shall be of the same value and fulfill the same purpose as the Bombay Dollar issued by Great Britain in India, is provided for.

But is perfectly well." Desperate felt-like a new person." Women suffering from headache, backache, ner-toring from hea

Additional Local Matter.

Hubbard Head and wife, of South is the order of a woman's prefer-branch township, were in town the ences. Jewels form a magnet of Branch township, were in town the ences. first of the week, visiting their daughters, Mrs. Fairbotham and Mrs. Williams. Mr. H. reports prospect for fine crops of hay, grain and fruit, better than ever.

The program for Commencement veek, of the Grayling High School, will be as follows:-Baccaiaureate sermon, at the M. E. church, Sunday June 22d. Commencement exercis es at the Grayling Opera House, the evening of June 25th. Address by Judge Grant, the evening of June 26th., at the Opera House.

The Ideal Entertainment Company gave our citiens one of the most pleasant evenings ever enjoyed here Everything was above criticism, and should they come again they will be warmly welcomed. The entertainment was brought here by the Grange and in their financial interest. The will receive the thanks of our people for so pleasant a night.

Rev. Scott assumed the pastoral duties of the Presbyterian church, last Sunday, and will be here for the summer, alternate weeks. He was warmly welcomed, and it is hoped that good may result. His sermons were indicative of earnest thought his manner impressive, and his presence seems to have imbued the al most despairing society with new

L. Asin of Chicago and St. Louis, thoncering, covering every phase of bought some lots of Portage Lake the work. Send 25c. L. Asin of Chicago and St. Louis. Park Co, and came on expecting to build, but while being perfectly satisfled with the location and the heanty of the lake and surroundings, finds that other parties, whom he supposed were here building, have amount of business with which his falled to materialize, and the roads to the park not finished or passable, has decided to delay operations until he knows he will not be alone.

> L. Asire, an experienced teacher of book-keeping and business writing, will give a course of lessons, either in class or privately, any time during the day or evening. Blank books and all supplies furnished and no tuition required until term is half completed, and then only one half. Satsfaction must follow when such a proposition is made. For circulars giving full particulars, call at the

Didn't Marry For Money.

The Boston man, who lately married a sickly rich young woman, is bappy now, for he got Dr. King's New Life Pills, which restored her to perfect health. Infallible for jaundice, billousness, malaria, fever and ague and all liver and stomach troubles. Gentle but effective. Only 25c. at L. Fournier's drug store.

D. S. Waldron. Dell Smith and P. R. Stockton, wife, A. L. Pond and wife and R. P. Forbes and wife left on the cannon ball, Tuesday morning, to attend the meetings of the State Encampment. Grand Army of the Republic, and the State Convention of the Ladies of the G. A. R., at Pontiac. R. P. Forbes is the delegate from Marvin

A Terrible Explosion "Of a gasoline stove burned a lady here frightfully," writes N. E. Pal-mer, of Kirkman, Jowa. "The best doctors could not cure the running sore that followed, but Bucklen's Arnica Salve entirely cured her." In-fallible for cuts, corns, sores, boils, bruises, skin diseases and piles. 25c. at L. Fournier's

Frederic Correspondence.

A. Sheldon is the happy father of big baby boy.

Mrs. A. Chappel is very sick. The Crawford Brothers are erect ing a neat residence on their lot in

Johnson's addition. The Grayling ladies gave the "Old Maid's Convention" for the benefit of

the L. O. T. M. Our barbers have consolidated their interests. The sign will read R. Huff

man and Geo, McCnllough. J. Larabel and wife are visiting in the south part of the state.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmonds will soot ccupy the Rasmussou hotel. J. Sullivan, of Grayling, now calls

Frederic his home. Mrs. T. Brennan went to South Arm, last week.

Mrs. J. Fisher is visiting in Standish, this week. A dance at the hall, Saturday eve

ning. Ice Cream and cake will be served by the L. O. T. M. Mrs. Rinehart visited at Bay City

Seven Years in Bed.

"Will wonders ever cease?" inquire

Women and Jewels. Jewels, candy, flowers, man -that

mighty power to the average woman Even that greatest of all jewels, health, is often ruined in the strenous efforts to make or save the money to purchase them. If a woman will risk her health to get a coveted gem then let her fortify herself against the insiduous couse quences of coughs colds and bronchial affections by the regular use of Dr. Boschees German Syrup. It will promptly arrest consumption in its early stages and heal the affected lungs and bronchial tubes and drive the dreaded disease from the system. It is not a cure all, but it is a certain cure for coughs, colds, and all bronchia You can get Dr. Greens troubles. reliable remedies at Fournier's Drug-Store. Get one of Green's Special Al-



manchs

\$25 to \$100 a Day

Plugs get from \$10 to \$40 and good uctioners from \$25 to \$100 a day. I have a course of five lessons in auc

T. S. FISK, Fairmont, Min. Jeneral auctioneer and President Minnesota State Auctioneer's Asso

Agents Wanted.

LIFE OF T. DEWITT TALMAGE, by bis son, Rev. Frank Dewitt Talnage and associate editors of Christ for agents who act quickly. Outfit ten cents. Write immediately to Clark & Co., 222 S 4th Str., Phila-delphía, Pa. Mention this paper.

The Century MAGAZINE

The Leading Periodical of the World Will make 1901

"A Year of Humor."

Contributors

o the Year of Hum "Mark Twain," F. Dunne, "Mr. Dooley" Joel C. Harris. 'Uncle Remus.' E. W. Townsend

ChimmieFadden George Ade, R. McEneryStuar Whitecomb Riley, P. L. Dunbar, Gelett Burgess; Tudor Jenks. E. Parker Butler

Carolyn Wells. Edwards, Bailey Fernald, Batell Loonis. A. Bigelow Paine Beatrice Herford, Bret Harte.

Eugene Field. R. Grant White Cap. G. H. Derby ! ohn Phoenix! Wendell Holmes M. Thomson. 'Q. K Philander

Reminiscences

'Petroleum Nasby' Josh Billings', 'Mark Twain'

John G. Saxe, Mrs. Partington' Miles O'Riley',

'Hans Breitman' 'Artemus Ward'

Orpheus C. Kerr

'Bill Neye', F. R. Stockton, D. G. Mitchell,

The West. Illustrated by Remington.

Interesting papers on

Social Life in New York Personal Articles on

Pres. McKinley and Roosevelt.

A great year of the greatestAmeri-Magazines begun in November 1901, first issue of the new volume Any reader of this advertisement will receive a copy of a beautiful booklet printed in six colors, giving full plans

The Century Company, Union Square, New York

TO OUR READERS

Here is the Greatest Barrgain W Have Ever Offered you.

The Crawford Ayalanche.

-AND-The Twice-a-Week Detroit

Free Press. BOTH PAPERS ONE YEAR

FOR ONLY \$1.65. The "Twice-a-Week Free Press" is conceded by all to be Michigan's

leading newspaper. Remember that by taking advan tage of this combination you get 52

copies of the "Crawford Avalanche" and 104 copies of the Free Press.

Notice for Publication.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
Land Office at Marquette, Mich.
May 14th, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court of Crawford County, atGrayling, Mich., on July 5th, 1902, viz. ling, Mich., on July 5th, 1902, viz Homestead application No. 9953, o David Spencer, for the South East of Sec. 32, T27, NR 2 W.

SALLING, HANSON & CO. The leading Dealers in Dry Goods, AND Furnishing Goods Shoes, FANCY & STAPLE GROCERIES, Hardware,

Hardware.

Tinware, Glassware, Crockery,

Hay, Grain, Feed

Building Material.

Farmers, call,

and get prices before disposing of your products, and profit thereby

We sell the Sherwin Williams Paint. the peer of all others.

Salling, Hanson & Company,

Logs, Lumber and General Merchandise.

게紫紫鲁紫紫色紫紫色紫紫色紫紫紫紫色

Here is a Group >→¥≡OF≡+

Star Attractions For this week's trading at our store!

Read about them. You will find it worth while

Special:

Men's Negligee Shirts, nobby, stylish shirts, dark and light colors, with or without collars, detachable cuffs

Fancy striped white goods at 10c, 121c, 15c. 20c and 25c per yard.

Fancy Dress Lawns, all colors, 5c per

Fine Waist Gingham, all colors, 121c per yard.

Summer Corsets at 25c and 50c.

Ladies' Shirt Waists. newest makes,

at 50c. \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, and \$2.50. A handsome line of Ladies Parasols, all the latest styles, at reasonable

prices. Save your Coupons and get Furniture Free.



MER

The leading Dry Goods and Clothing Merchants. Strictly One Price.

The Corner Store.

GRAYLING, Mich.

Black Smithing

Wood Work!

The undersigned has largely added to his shop and is now better than ever prepared to do general repairing

in iron or wood. HORSE SHOEINC

will be given special attention and done scientifically.

Reapers and Mowers.

I have obtained the agency for the BUCKEY E line of frea pers and Mowers, which are conceded to be the lightest running and most endurable machines on the market. Call and examine the late improvements before contracting for machines

Prices right for work or stock. mar14-1y DAVID FLAGG.





Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly.

Terms, 83 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & CO. 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 625 F. St., Washington, D. C.

AMERICA'S GREATEST WEEKLY THE

"TOLEDO BLADE,"

TOLEDO, OHIO.

178,000. Circulation 178,000
The Great National Weekly News
paper of America. The only Weekly
edited expressly for every state and
territory. The News of the World
so arranged that busy people can
more easily comprehend, than by
reading cumbersome columns of dail
jes. All current topics made plain ies. All current topics made plain in each issue by special editorial matter, written from inception down matter, written from inception down to date. The only paper published especially for people who do or do not read daily newspapers, and yet thirst for plain facts. That this kind of a newspaper is popular, is proven by the fact that the Weekly Blade now has over 178,000 yearly subscribers, and is circulated in all parts of the U.S. In addition to the news, The Blade publishes short, and series Blade publishes short, and serial stoles, and many departments of matter suited to every member of the family. Only one dollar a year. Write for free specimen copy.

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio

<u>Michigan Centrai</u> "The Niagara Falls Route TIME CARD-GOING NORTH

Lv. GRAVIJING. AR. AT MACLINAW Mackinaw Express, 4.40 p. M. Marquette Exp 4.00 A. M. Way Freight, 0.30 A. M. Accommodation Dp, 12.00 M.

AR. AT BAY CITY

Xpress, 2.10 r.m. 5.15 r.m.

xpress, 1.40 a.m. 5.10 a.m.
dation, 6.10 a.m. 9.50 a.m. Detroit Express, N. Y. Express Accommodation, Accommodation, 6.19 a.m.
LEWISTON BRANCH.
Accommodatiou, 8.30 a.m. Retty, 1.45 pm
O. W. RUGGLES, L.
A. W. OANFIELD.
GEN. PASS. AGENT,
LOCAL Agent.

Detroit & Charlevoix R. R. Co. Time Table No. 2,

Crains run by Ninetleth Meridian or Central Standard Time. Daily except Sunday.

ccommo Mixed Stations. P.M. Arr. 12.05 5.10 Dep. Frederic Ausable River Muirhead Deward 11.30 Manistee River *5.55 Blue Lake Jct. Crooked Lake Blue Lake Squaw Lake Mancelona Road Lake Harold

*6.00 6,25 Alba Green River Jordan River E.J. &S. Crossing

South Arm. Dep. East Jordan.

Trains will not stop where no time is shown Trains will stop to take on or let off passon-ors where (*) is shown

TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year .in Advance. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means, we want our money.

Household goods for sale. All new. Enquire of W. J. Hoover.

FOR RENT-Cottage, four room Enquire at this office.

For Sale-Cabbage and Tomat Plants. E. W. Wainwright.

For good goods at low prices cal on Kramer Bros.

Second hand Bicycle, for sale cheap at Fournier's Drug Store

Alabastine, in all colors, for sale at

A. Kraus' Hardware Store. Subscribe and pay for the AVA

LANCHE, \$1.00 per year, in advance. Go to Fournier's Drug Store

for Fishing Tackle. The Michigan Central will run a special train to Mackinaw, next Sun-

Born-June 5th, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fairbotham, a son. Another stone mason.

There will not be any services at the Presbyterian church, next Sun-

Rev. and Mrs. H. Goldie left us the first of the week, for a visit of ten days at Alpena and shore points.

If you are in want of a Cook or a Heating Stove, call on A. Kraus. He keeps the best.

With every \$2.00 purchase, or moryou get a handsome, oil painted

FOR SALE-Giant Spurry Seed at market price. Address J.P. Hildreth, Pere Chency, or at this office.

the Michigan Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, this week.

Corn planting is practically finish farmers are now cultivating the ear-

Buy your Poultry Netting at the store of Salling, Hanson

Burglars entered John Rasmusson's back door, and captured about \$25.00

Miss Annie Olson and Master Al fred have gone to Denver, Col., to spend the summer with an uncle. It will be a great outing for them.

June 4th an associate Justice appeared at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Sleight. Fred talks already of resigning his office in favor of the

The Roscommon News gives credit to Miss Althea McIntyre for having. thaught a very successful term of school in their village. Our Gray ling girls are always successful.

Buy your Garden Hose and Sprinklers at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

One of the pleasant features of the morning service at the Presbyterian Church, last Sunday, was a sacred solo beautifully rendered by Miss Emma Hanson.

Mrs. L. T. Wright left on the ear ly train Tuesday morning, for Pontiac, as delegate from Marvin Corps, W. R. C., to the State Convention of

A Fourth of July celebration will be held at H. Schreibers', east of lives. On the way home they stop-Grayling. A good time is anticipat- ped in Indians for a visit with N. P. ed, and eyerybody cordially invited

Barbed Wire, at the lowest price, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Chas Shellenberger save the trout new Harrison. "The best on wheels."

Wise is the girl whose sense of self interest prompts her to take Rocky Mountain Tea. It fills her with vigor and there is always honey in her heart for you. Ask your druggist.

I. H. Richardson, of South Branch township, was in town Tuesday last, and made us a pleasant call, intro ducing a Mr. Gregory, who is the patentee and manufacturer of a new Let all attend! Eight o'clock. kind of sidewalk.

The best Clover, Timothy, Alsike Clover, and Hungarian Thursday, June 19th. Seed, cheap, at Salling, Hanson

Jay Allen left on Monday for West his departure for the West, to engage in business. Jay is a good fellow and we wish him all kinds of prosperity.—Mio Mail.

School year it is desired that all reading are the leading feature in this market; fair receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums \$6,50 (a7.00; Yorkers \$4,80 (a6.00; pigs \$6,70 (a6.75; rough \$5,50 (a6.00; pigs \$6,70 (a6. Branch, where he will visit with friends for a few days, before taking school year it is desired that all read-

Detroit White Lead Works Paints ind Oil. Alson Glass and Putty always in stock, at A. Kraus' Hardware

Mrs. Fliza Webb desires work at GRAYLING, MICHIGAN. louse cleaning, washing, &c. Orders thankfully received at Mr. Demoshall's.

J. Leahey, the expert optician, will again be at Dr. Insley's office. Tuesday, June 17th, and will remain two-

The C. E. Society wish to extend their thanks to those who so kindly assisted to make their supper a suc-

take Rocky Mountain Tea. Makes people strenuous.

Tuesday June 17th., is the date when J. Leahy, the expert optician, will again be here, and will remain two days, at Dr. Insleys'.

H. Bates, of Maple Forest, has a quantity of Salzer's Sunlight Potatoes for seed. They are claimed to be delivered in Grayling, if desired. stranger, a few plain facts may tend

The K. O. T. M. and the L. O. T. M. will be represented at the Great Hive at Marquette, this week, by J. J. Collen and Mrs. T. E. Douglas, respectively. as delegates from the Grayling Hives.

If subject to headache, or if you need glasses, don't fail to consult office, June 17 and 18, as his work is fully wdrrauted.

Tell us why a druggist offers you substitute for the Madison Medicine Co's Rocky Mountain Tea. Does he ove you or is he after the bigger profit? Think it over. Ask your druggist.

go way back and sit down, when the Grayling boys are ready to toot their their open air concert last Friday, are immense, and their music of Sun-O. Paimer is in Pontiac, attending day, was far above the average.

ed to dig wells in a workmanlike acting company, and between the manner, and at any depth. The first acts will be groups of specialties, for ed in this county, and a number of 100 feet or less, 25 cents per foot, the next 50 feet 35 cents, with board and the necessary help furnished.

Address JAMES NELSON, Frederic, Mich.

Mrs. J. M. Jones, one of the department officers, of the W. R. U., left saloon, Monday night, by forcing the on the early train Tuesday, to attend their State Convention, at Pontiac. She will visit friends at Saginaw and Chesaning, before return-

> Miss Bertha Smith, the agreeabl trimmer at Mrs. Woodworth's millinery store, expects to leave for Detroit and her home in Canada, next week, leaving completed very satisfactory her season of three months.

Domestic infilicity exists in a certain family in Maple Forest, which is now divided. It is hoped that their better judgment may prevail, and their difference so adjusted that peace will reign over the united household.

D. Countryman has opened a Ba kery in the rear of the Crawford House, next to Bates & Co., where he will keep on hand, constantly, fresh Wheat, Rye, Graham and Cream Bread, Pies, Cake, Rolls, and everything kept in a first class bakery. -He respectfully solicits your patron-

Espern Hanson and Sigward Hanson returned from the Great West last week, to the best town on earth They were in Denver, decoration day and saw the finest procession of their Salling and A. Grouleff, which was very enjoyable.

The memorial services of the local lodge of Odd Fellows, and the Rebec cas were held at the M. E. church, last Sunday, a most eloquent sermon being delivered by the Pastor, after are so large down at his place that which the procession led by our hand ling and vicinity, that I am prehe was afraid to haudle them with marched to the cemetery, where the his old wagon, so he invested in a impressive ritual service of the order was completed.

> A meeting will be held at th Town Hall, next Monday evening the 16th.. to complete the arrange ments for celebrating the Fourth of July, and dedicating our new county huildings. Every member of th committees heretofore appointed is expected to be present, as well as all our citizens who are interested in making the celebration a grand success

> The Mothers and Teacher's Socie ty meet, as usual, in the High School oom, after school, next week

The subject for discussion is, "Right and Wrong Punishments." Every member is requested to give their

1776 JULY 4TH. 1902

JULY 4th. 1902.

The arrangements for celebrating the Fourth of July, in Grayling, are nearly completed. The speaker, or Orator of the Day, has been engaged; Band employed and most of the funds needed, raised The Committees and all who are interested in ma king the celebration a complete suc cess, will meet at the Town Hall next Monday evening, to prepare a o keep in the swim. If you are slip- programme, etc. Let there be a big ping down the ladder of prosperity turn out. Program and full partienlars will be given next week.

Plain Words.

This, we believe, is the first time John F. Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin Co., has visited Grayling. Although the company is now on its 14th an nual tour of the larger towns and cities of the United States, and as be the best. \$1.00 per bushel. Will Mr. Stowe comes comparatively a to pave the way to a better acquaint-

In the first place can there be any reason why, with all these years of experience. Mr. Stowe should not have perfected au organization which commands recognition as the larges and best in the world? The name alone is a sufficient guarantee of its magnitude and merits. A special Leaby, the optician, at Dr. Insley's train of palace cars, which alone represent a fortune, conveys the show from city to city. The monster wat er proof tent, under which the per formance will be given has a seating capacity of 2500, and 500 reserved opera chairs. Prof. Bullinger's famous band of 20 pieces is the finest musical organization in the United States These facts will be proven to your Most of the bands in the state can satisfaction on the day of exhibition, and before you decide to attend the entartainment, you will see the train horns. The new numbers given in arrive in the morning; you will see the big tent erected; you will see Prof. Bullinger's band in the noon day street parade. The play will be Notice is given that I am prepar presented by an exceedingly strong which a score of performers in tha line have been especially engaged The wonderful Optograph will be seen at each performance. We might write for hours of its many features. The company will fulfill all its prom ises to the letter, and those who at tend will witness such a production of Uncle Tom's Cabin, as they have never seen before. The admission is but 15 and 25 cents. Doors open at 7_30. Curtain rises at 8-15. If you have seen the rest. now see the best.

OBITUARY.

ANNE MALENE SORENSON, who died last week, was born March 17, 1836, at West Kippinge, Falster, Denmark. On the 24th of Decem ber 1854, she was married to Mr Severin Screnson, of Egense Falster, and became the mother of cleven anildren, nine sons and two daugh ters, of whom two sons and one daughter, died in Denmark. She came with her family to Grayling, August 6th., 1888, and has lived here ever since. One son died in 1893 in Chicago, from being aceldentally suffocated by gas, from a coal stove Her husband died in Gravling, in 1898, aged 73 years, and now with her death she leaves six sons and a daughter, namely: Olaf, Victor, Ed. ward, Rudolf, George, and Waldemar, (J. W.) and Mary, wife of Mr. enson, all of Grayling

Photos.

For a few days I will make Photos for 50 cents per dozen. Water colored photos at 50 cents each, or will color any photo you have at same price. Also make all kind of button photos. Enlargement of all kinds can be had until the 15th of June. Yours for Photos,

E. J. WASSON.

Uphoistering and Furniture Repairing.

I wish to inform the people of Grayand furniture repairing. I have a and my prices are reasonable. Call at first house north of Central Hotel. WM. HYLER.

Detroit Live Stock Market.

M. C. LIVE STOCK YARDS, Detroit June 10, 1902. The demand for live cattle niet this week; receipts have been D. m. moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock Market:

alves, active at \$5.00@6,75.
Sheep and lambs, small receipts and nighr; prime lambs \$6, 25@6, 35; mixed 84,50(\$\tilde{0}5,50; culls \$2,00(\$3,50; Hogs are the leading feature in

GRAND CELEBRATION! FISHING TACKET

ur New Line of Fishing Tackle this season is the best ever shown in Grayling. Come and see it before buying elsewhere. Rods from 10c up. We carry a full assortment of the most popular Trout-Flies, tied on silk bodies, at the lowest possible price.

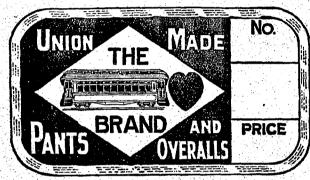
LUCIEN FOURNIER,

Wall Paper!

A complete line of Wall Paper and Carpets, Give me a call, and I will show you some things which are interesting.

The Furniture Store.

Be sure and read it!



"THIS IS THE TICKET."

Our Great Sale is the Whole Year!

Our Bargain Day is Every Day!

We have no Special Sales, for our prices are so low that w can compete with all at any time.

We have a fine line of Spring and Summer Dress Goods. which we would be pleased to show to the people of Grayling and

Just received, the latest in Ladies Shirt Waists. Our stock of Spring and Summer Clothing is complete. Call and examine it.

We are agents for the largest made to order tailoring house in the world, and guarantee a peefect fit.

Call at our store, and you will have proof that all we say

Respectfully

A. KRAUS & SON. Drygoods, Clothing, Shoes, and Furnishings,

One Price Store.

One Month Free!

is true.

asses that he will give one month's treatment and medicine free: Also Free Surgical Operations to all those that are too poor to pay.

All that he asks in return is that every patient will state to their friends the results obtained by his treatment. As a surface of the state o

mar in the Chical States, withen guarantee to cure use of FILES and RUFTURE. Also, we live in hospital department in our Banta-Send for Journal.

Dr. A. B. Spinney will be at the Railroad House, Friday, July 11th, from 4 to 9,

Live Stock Market:

Prime steers and helfers \$5,50@

8,60; handy butcher's cattle, \$4,50@

5,25; common, \$2,75@4,00; canners

cows, \$1,50@2,50; stockers and feed

Wages \$3.50 per day. Free transors active at \$3,00@4,75.

Milch cows, steady at \$25,00@50,00; salves, active at \$5.00@6,75.



WE SELL Palacine Oil

Compradour Teas. Royal Tiger Coffee. Fancy Canned Goods. Flour, Hay and Feed BATES&CO.

Probate Order:

STATE OF MICHIGAN | County of Crawford, | 88. At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, on Monday, the 12th day of May, in the year One Thou sand Nine Hundred and Two.

Present, John C. Hanson, Judge of
Probate.
In the matter of the Estate of Leah
Goupil, Emma Goupil and Thomas Goupil, minor heirs of Napoleon Goupil, decoased.

On reading and filing the petition du-Ou reading and filing the petition duly verified, of soudalia Goupil, mother of said minor children, stating that it was necessary that a guardian be appointed of their persons and property, and therefore prays that a day may be fixed for hearing said petition, and that due notice be given to all persons interested as aforesaid and that herself or some other suitable person be appointed Guardian of the persons and estate of said minors aforesaid, and that other and such further proceedings may be had in the premises as may be required by the statutes in such case made and provided.

Thereupon IT Is Ordered, That Mon-

p. m.

Three of the free of the forence, the work on double to work on double and all other persons interested. and all other persons interested in said Estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Grayling, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petition er should not be granted.

Jackson, Mich.

DON'T BE FOOLED!

Take the genuine, originated and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Chawford Avalanche, a newspans which is the Chawford of Crawford, for four successive weeks provious to said day of hearing. Price, 35 cents. Never-sole. JOHN C. HANSON,

Judge of Probate.

The Grade

We are now ready to show the public the most complete and finest line of goods ever shown in Grayling. We have spared neither time nor money to secure the latest and best goods the market affords

A cordial invitation is extended to all to examine our line of Ladies' Ready-Made Suits and Shirts, Clothing, Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Caps &c.

We guarantee our goods to be the best and prices the lowest in Grayling.

Respectfully

Grayling Mercantile Co.



The Bigger

The Trade.

NAGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS №



CLIPPER PLOW, or a

GALE PLOW, or a HARROW, (Spike, Spring or Wheel.) CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE

Or Any Implement Made

A CHAMPION BINDER Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE, Or Any Style of CARRIAGE.

Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Offlice O. PALMER.

ARE

OR HARD HEARING ARE NOW CURABLE

HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY.

F. A. WERMAN, OF BALTIMORE, 8AYS:

BALTIMORE, Md., March 30, 1901.

Gentlemen: — Being entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment, I will now give you a full history of my case, to be used at your discretion.

About five years ago my right ear began to sing, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entircly.

I underwent a treatment for catarth, for three months, without any sucress, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialist of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the head noises would then cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever.

I then saw your advertisement accidentally in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days according to your directions, the noiseaceased, and to-day, after five weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartly and beg to remain

F. A. WERMAN, 730 S. Broadwny, Baltimore, Md.

Our treatment does not interfere with nour usual occupations.

Our treatment does not interfere with your usual occupation. Examination and YOU CAN CURE YOURSELF AT HOME at a nominal advice free. INTERNATIONAL AURAL CLINIC, 596 LA SALLE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

America's BEST Republican Paper.

Editorially Fearless. Consistently Republican-Always.

News from all parts of the world-Well written, original stories.—Answers to queries on all subjects.—Articles on Health, the Home, new Books, and on work about the Farm and Garden.

The Weekly Inter Ocean.

The INTER OCEAN is a member of the Associated Press and also is the only Western newspaper receiving the combined telegraphic and cabel news matter of both the New York Sun and New York World respectively besides daily reports from over 2000 special correspondents throughout the country. No pen can tell more fully why it is the BEST on earth.

\$1.00 per **Y**ear

52 twelve-page papers, brim full of news from every where, and a perfect feast of special matter.

Eull of Two Republics Made Certain Years Later-Boers Force Conflict by Invading Natal-Capture of Cronje-Is Beginning of the End.

The origin of the Anglo-Boer war may be said to date from the Jameson would of 1896. The details of that as-



GEN. CRONJE. and other British subjects in gold and diamond mining. The object of the raid was to over throw the authority of the Transvaal and Orange Free State governments to levy tribute upon the product of the mines. This tribute was regarded as excessive and is still viewed in that light, but as the workers of the mines were deriving immense fortunes from them little hardship was inflicted.

The defeat of Dr. Jameson's project. and his capture restored the status quo for a time. The raider was sent to England for trial. He was received there more as a hero than as one guilty of an offense against the comity of nations. After a farcical trial he was acquitted and set at liberty. This enraged the Boers and let them to the be-Hef that the raid had been prearranged in London and had the sanction of e in authority. It was likewise taken as a forecast of the British poli-

Oct. 20, when the British carried the Boer position by a frontal attack, hav-ing their commander, General Symons, killed and losing 426 men, including 206 taken prisoners. Next day at Elandsiaagte they had less equivocal success, but lost 223 killed and wound-On Oct. 24 there was a fight at Ricfontein, with a loss of 111, while the force at Dundee was withdrawn by circuitous route. Soon after. Oct. 30. at Farquhar's farm and Nicholson's nek there was a British defeat, White losing 1,226 men, of whom 925 were taken prisoners. The whole British army of Natal was soon after shut up in Ladysmith and so remained till Feb

28, 1900.
Thus it appears that less than two weeks after President Kruger's ultimatum was sent to London an force of Boers under General Joubert was invading Natal. The British forces were not prepared to meet them and fell back on Ladysmith, where they were immediately besieged. Simulta-neously a Boer commando invested Kimberley, Colenso and other towns in which British garrisons were lo-

The casualties were at first insignificant, the fighting unimportant, but for several months the British were the henviest losers, especially in officers, it seeming to be the Boer tactics to pick off the commanders,

Buller Meets First Defeat. Oct. 15 General Sir Redvers Buller was dispatched from England to the seat of war. It was nearly a month before he arrived there. Taking com-mand immediately he began a forward movement from the northern part of Cape Colony, sending a dispatch to En gland as he took up his line of march toward the north stating that he in-tended eating his Christmas dinner in Pretoria. But at the Modder River he encountered unexpected obstacles. The



GENERAL WHITE AND STAFF IN LADYSMITH.

cy of the future and a menace to the independence of the republics.

Kruger Precipitates the War. The war may be said to date from Oct. 1, 1899, when Paul Kruger, President of the South African Republic sent his ultimatum



fusal of the British demand that sub-jects of the crown be allowed equal political privileges with natives of the two republes - the Transvanl and the Orange Free State.

Previous to this Mr. SCHALK-BURGER: Kruger had reached an understanding with President Steyn of the Orange Free State by which they became allies to resist the British encroachments to the extremity of war.

It soon developed that a conflict with Great Britain had long been foreseen by the Boer governments. In an in-zredibly short time they had placed armies in the field composed of trained sharpshooters armed with the best of modern rifles, while their artillery was of the most effective and handled with skill that left no room to doubt that the men behind the guns thoroughly understood their business.

The Boer plan of campaign originalwas to advance rapidly with a large force of mounted troops into Cape Col ony and Natal and sweep the British Into the sea. In the light of subse-quent events it is clear that during. the first three months of the war this was practicable, since there were then few British in Cape Colony and the majority of the colonists were ready to rise. But the possibility of captur-ing Rhodes in Kimberley, Baden-Pow-



COL. BADEN-POWELL

The defender of Mafeking, as he appeared at the head of his scouts, leading a sortie from Mafeking.

ell in Mafeking and General White's force near Ladysmith diverted their energies till the arrival of large British made the plan appear imprac-

Pen British in Ladyemith. The British plan at the outset was mainly defensive. General White, in Natal, deemed it important to defend Ladyanath and the stores accumulated there, though it was not a good posi-General Symons was sent a few be held the invasion of Natal was ob- panied him as his chief of staff. structed.

rainy season had begun and the Boers ad destroyed all the bridges across tne stream. Several ineffectual at-tempts were made to ford it, but each was met by a galling fire from the Boers on the northern banks, who had taken advantage of the natural forms tion of the country and had besides thrown up strong earthworks within easy rifle range of all the possible

Mafeking was attacked and a siege lasting 218 days was begun. In all



STAUGHTERING BOERS.

At Elandslaagte one of the Boers stood firing until the British cavalry was within twenty yards. He then jumped up behind another and a British corporal ran both through with his lance. The lancer, who could not withdraw his lance, was shortly afterward killed.

directions the Boers swarmed in small parties, attacking detached squads of the British wherever found and inflict ing serious loss in killed, wounded and captured.

Garrisons Suffer for Food. Meantime the garrisons at the be sieged towns were suffering extreme hardships. The supply of provisions hardships. The supply of provisions was small, as no one had anticipated the contingencies and and arisen. Both short rations. In Ladysmith particularly the privations were great. Horses, dogs, cats and even rats were utilized as food.

The Mafeking garrison under Colonel Buden-Powell refused to surrender, A party of 870 soldiers had been captured by the Boers on the second day of the siege, thus reducing the defend ers of the town to a mere handful.

Mateking was in a sorry plight. The Boers shelled the town Nov. 6 and inflicted severe damage. Then the British attempted to cross the Modder They were driven back with heavy loss.

At Stormberg on Dec. 10 General Gatacro lost 1,000 men in battle. On the following day General Wauchope fell in an engagement at Spyfontain. On the 15th General Buller endeavored to cross the Tugela River, but was driven back with a loss of 1,000 mer and eleven guns.

Roberts Raises Kimberley Siege, Several other disasters to the Brit ish arms occurred in various places, and the government, finding the officers in command unequal to the emer-gencies confronting them, ordered General Roberts to the front. He arrived at the scene of action on Dec. 31 miles north of that place, to Dundee, 1890, and immediately took command, to oppose the Boer forces from the his force being-estimated at 250,000 So long as Ladysmith could men. General Lord Kitchener accom-

The matter deemed of the first Im-





THE GREAT SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE AND SOME OF ITS TRAGIC FEATURES.

Some of the Chief Actors.

Lord Salisbury, prime minister of Great Eritain and Ireland.

Lord Milner, home commissioner in South Africa.

Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener, commanders in chief.

Generals French, inn Hamilton, Bruce Hamilton, Tucker and Kekewich.

President Kruger of South African Republic.

President Steyn of Orange Free State.

Generals Schalk Burger, acting president of Transvaal.

Generals Joubert (dead) and Louis Botha, commanders in chief.

Commandants De Wet, Delarey, Cronje, Voljoen and Kritzinger.

Memorable Incidents.

British 'black week' disasters at Stormberg, Magerstontein and Colenso, Dec. 0-15, 1899.

British "black week" disasters at Stormberg, Magerstontein and Colenso, Dec. 10-15, 1899.

Sir Redvers Builer superseded by Lord Roberts as commander in chief, with Lord Kitchener as chief of staff, Dec. 18, 1899.

Spion Kop, Jan. 23-24, 1800.

Crouje surrenders to Roberts at Paardeberg, with 4,000 men, Feb. 27, 1900.

Bloemfontein occupied March 13, Pretoria June 5, 1900.

General Joubert dies March 27, 1900.

Annexation of Orange Free State proclaimed May 28, 1900.

Annexation of the Transvaal Oct. 25, 1900.

Surrender of Prinsloo, with 3,000 Boers, July 30, 1900.

President Kruger, Rees from the Transvaal Sept. 11, 1900.

Lord Roberts sails for home Dec. 11, 1900, and January, 1901.

Unsuccessful negotiations for peace, February, 1901.

Botha's unsuccessful raid on Zubluind. September, 1901.

Kitchener's big drives of De Wet and Delarey, spring, 1902.

Peace negotiations begun March 23, 1902.

Deatt of Ceell Robes, March 23, 1902.

Terms of surrender signed May 31, 1902.

Cost in Life and Treasure. British officers, 1,064; men, 21,142; total, 22,206. Sent home Livalided—Officers, 3,030; men, 70,952; total, 73,98
Boers (not exactly known).
Losses reported of all kinds up to 1902, 78,320.
Losses of all kinds in 1902, 6,500.
Probable actual number of Boers engaged, 70,000.
Boers reduced at end of war to 8,000.
Prisoners at Ceylon, St. Helens, Bermuda and Cape, 40,000,
Cost in money to Great Britain, estimated, \$1,250,000,000.

portance was the relief of Kimberley. General French, the dashing cavalry commander, was detailed to the task. and with a strong force marched for the beleaguered town. On his approach the Boers abandoned their positions, not even offering battle, and the town was relieved Feb. 15, 1900.

This was the first piece of good fortune for the British army. It was fol-lowed by a battle with General Cronje. who, with 4,600 men and a number of guns, was forced to surreace.

27. The entire lot of Boer prisoners

28. The entire lot of Boer prisoners

28. The entire lot of St. was forced to surrender on Feb.

On Feb. 28, 1900, General Buller after overcoming a stubborn resistance, succeeded in relieving Ladysmith. Then followed the surrender of Bloemfontein. On March 27 the Boers suffered an irreparable loss in the death of their commander-in-chief, General Joubart. They were driven from point to point and finally, on June 5, Pretoria surrendered, followed some seven weeks later by the sur-render of General Prinsho with 3,350

President Kruger had meanwhile he come a fugitive. He left the capital by stealth and made his way to Durban, where he secured passage on a French vessel for Marsellics.

Sept. 1 the Transvaal was d by proclamation annexed to the British empire and Lord Roberts, deeming his work accomplished, started back to England, setting sail Dec. 12, leaving General Kitchener in supreme com-

The year 1901 was not marked by any especially noteworthy events. The Boers kept up a desultory guerrilla warfare, attacking small parties of British soldiers wherever found. General Botha was nominally in chief command, but most of the fighting was General Christian De Wet and General Delarcy, both of whom kept the British forces in hot water most of the time. Time after time De Wet was reported to be securely entrapped but he always managed to escape cap

The most notable events of recent date were the capture by the British of General Schoeppers, who was badly wounded. He was tried by a military ourt on the charge of violating the

laws of war, found guilty and shot, al though he had to be carried from the hospital tent to the place of execution March 7 of the present year General Lord Methuen was defeated, wounded and taken prisoner by General Delarey. He was promptly released and given a safe-conduct to the British lines. In return for this act of clemency Gen eral Kritzinger, a Boer commander



GENERAL JOUBERT.

was set at liberty by Lord Kitchener The overtures for peace were made by the British commander early last Some difficulty was experi March. enced in reaching the Boer command ers in the field, who were widely scattered. They were finally brought to ing several days it was decided to sub mit the British proposition to the arms and to abide by the decision of the plebiscite.

If you were written up as the hero (or heroine) of a novel, as you actually are, how the critics would roast suc character!

It was a great idea to refer to a cir



A BOER COMMANDO CAPTURED BY BRITISH CAVALRY.

CONVICTED AS JESSE JAMES. Kentuckian Sentenced Because of Re-

Around the suburbs of Scottsville Ky., dressed as an ordinary farm laborer and performing the duties en-tailed by the ownership of a farm of ddge land, may be seen a man who has, perhaps, attained as much unenviable otoriety as any other man in the State of Kentucky. His name is Tom Hunt and the mere

mention of it recalls the famous Mammoth cave stage robbery and the subequent arrest, trial, conviction and pardon of Hunt for a crime with which he had no connection. His unfortunate resemblance to Jesse James, the Missouri bandit, however came near costing him a term in the penitentiary.

At the trial, which was conducted at Glasgow, three of the passengers on the ill-fated stage positively identified Hunt as the spokesman of the gang who held up and robbed them and conviction was inevitable.

Hunt might have thrown a flood of

light on the subject had he chosen to prove his whereabouts on the day of he robbery, yet he remained sullen and the three witnesses.

When the lamented Judge Roundtree one of the robbed passengers, was placed on the stand, he was possessed of a different mind to that held by his fellow passengers in regard to the guilt of the man on trial, and further than to say that "he bears a striking resem-blance to the leader of the gang, but if he is the man then my faith in my own ecollection is very much shaken," he would not go.

However, the evidence was concludive to the mind of the jury, and a term in the penitentlary was given Hunt. Before being carried from the Glasgow to the penitentiary at Frankford Bob Ford assassinated Jesse James H Missouri, and on the bandit's person were found the watch which had been taken from Tudge Roundtree, and other ndisputable evidence of the guilt of James and the innocence of Hunt.

At about the same time one of the lames gang, then confined in the Still water, Minn., penitentiary, made a con fession of the Mammoth cave stage rob bery, and recited where some of the lewelry had been hidden.

An investigation revealed the correctness of the convict's story and Judge Roundtree made haste to make amend or the wrong which the Barren County court had done an innocent man by going to Frankfort and securing from the Governor an unconditional pardon for Hunt.

Where Hunt was on the day of the robbery was as much of a mystery today as it was on the day of his confic-tion, since he has steadfastly refused to particularize his whereabouts, but the supposition obtains that he had his own reasons for not wanting his whereabouts or his acts on the day in question known and knowing his innocence the crime with which he was charged, preferred to remain silent and be convicted, trusting that some future act of those who committed the stage obbery would serve to liberate him.

The picture of the dead bandit so closely resembles that of Hunt, says a St. Louis Post-Dispatch special, that no visible difference can be detected and on two occasions Hunt has been forced to submit to arrest by Missouri officers who mistook him for Jesse James.

Famous Old Highway. The most important highway built in Chaleldicum, the thermae, or baths, the United States early in the century the court of justice, prisons and was the so-called Cumberland road, which was to extend from Cumberland, Md., through Southwestern Pennsylania, over the Alleghany Mountains to the Ohio at Wheeling, W. Va., and then on to St. Louis. It was so well contructed that it is a good road to-day. Henry Clay was its projector and chies upporter, and his services in its beare commemorated by a monu ment hear Wheeling. We are told by etters written at that period that there were sometimes twenty gayly minted four-horse couches each way The cattle and sheep were nev er out of sight, and canvas-covered agous were drawn by six to twelve

On this great road, which eventually issed into the hands of the States through which it runs, the Government expended no less a sum than \$7,000,000 Within a mile of it on either side the untry was a wilderness, but on the highway itself the traffic was as dense as in the main street of a large town. Ten miles an hour was the usual speed for coaches. From Baltimore to Wheel ng ran lines of freight wagons which carried ten tons, drawn by twely orses, and with wheels ten feet h diameter.—Pearson's Magazine

Conductor Was Obliging. Busily buzzing along in one direction came a Madison avenue car and when from another direction, borne on the breeze, crine'n soft black hat there was collision.

'Hey, there!" yelled the owner of the The conductor rang the bell and the car stonned. After much backing and going for

ward, while the passengers alternately chafed and sympathized and a crowd crushed, muddy and lacking all its pris tine gayety, was rescued. The owner of it turned it around and around and then solemnly handed it back to the conductor.
"Why don't you sue the company?"

morested a red-faced man on the plat "Dey youldn't bay noddings," said a

fat passenger:
"Well," said the conductor, and with the hat still in his hand he bulled the pell cord and the car went on.
The owner of the hat said not a word

out stood by the side of the track, says the New York Mail and Express, and blankly watched the car till it disapeared. Then he looked up at the windy ky and went away.

Statistics About Lightning. Lightning statistics in the United tates last year showed that nine-six cenths of the persons struck recovered Less than one-fourth were struck in open ground.

Profitable Simple Device The rubber tip added to lead penells for use as an eraser was one of the most profitable simple devices ever patented, 17,000,000 acres.

MET THE FATE OF ST. PIERRE.

What Pick and Shovel Has Brought

to Light in Buried Pompeil. The ill-fated, lava-flooded districts of the West Indies in the neighborhood of Mont Pelce and La Soufriere, con stantly present to the mind thoughts of the catastrophe of early history when the long-quiet Vesuvius awoke with a start from its lethargy and it the awakening showered death and destruction upon Pompeit. The ruine tion of the ancient Italian city, al though not attended with so great a mortality, has otherwise much in common with the modern and more over-

whelming disaster of St. Pierre. Pompell rested in a fertile spot with in the shadow of Vesuvius and overlooking the Bay of Naples. Its early history is obscured in a haze of unre liable stories and legends, but the place seems to have been at one time a flourishing commercial town, besides being a favorite resort for many wealthy Ro

mans, including Cicero. About the year 63 A. D. the city suffered severely from a series of earthquakes, and only some sixteen years later, when the people had near-ly completed the restoration of their shattered buildings, the final calamity fell upon the city and buried it fathoms deep in a chaos of volcanic mat-



STREET OF THE TOMBS, POMPEH

The population of Pompeli at that time is thought to have been about 15,000, most of whom, in some manner, managed to escape. It is remarkable that but few bodies or skele tons have been exhumed during the process of excavation, and this fact leads to the opinion that the eluption did not come entirely without warning.

For centuries the surface of the lava bed over the dead city remained un-broken, the people seeming to have lost trace of the location of the burled city, and it was not until 1748 that some objects found by a peasant attracted the notice of Charles III, of Naples and led him to make experimental excava-tions. After some encouraging discoveries had seen made the work was allowed to lag until, in 1861, the gov-ernment of Victor Emmanual appointed the accomplished Florilli to intend the excavations. Since that time the work has been conducted with system and care and the extent and importance of the discoveries have amply repaid for the trouble and labor involved. The illustration shows the Street of the Tombs, in Pompeli, as it appears to day. Only one-third of the city has been

laid bare, but findings of great interest and value to the antiquarian and classical scholar have rewarded the researchers. Among the important struc-tures whose ruins have been uncovered are the amphitheater, the temple of Isis, the Forum Civille, the temples of Mercury and Jupiter, the Pantheon, the Basilica, or temple of Venus, the Chalcidicum, the thermae, or baths, tombs. Within the walls, many invalunble works of art, such as statues and wonderfully preserved draperies and paintings, have also been uenarthed. The work of investigation goes on steadily and it is believed that future developments will add greatly to the stock of information and knowledge already gleaned from the achievements of a people eighteen centuries dead.

The area inundated by the flood of lava from Vesuvius, together with the number of victims, was less than that of the West Indian upheaval, but the latter will never attain the historic enimence that has been accredited to the ancient eruntion. In the one in stance, the works of art of a great people were rent into ruin, and even in this condition remained wonderfu creations, while in the modern eruption, death was dealt to a land of com paratively low intelligence and attainments and, beyond the appalling loss of life, the resurrecting of that which has been destroyed would mean but little.

Fond of Smoking

Smoking in church is a Dutch custom Dutchmen are such inveterate smokers that one of them is rarely seen withou his pipe. He finds himself unable to deprive himself of the indulgence even for the short period of a church ser-vice. A similar practice exists in several churches in South America: Smok ng in churches in Great Britain is said to have been prevalent at the end of the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth century. At one time smokng was carried to such an excess in Seville Cathedral that the Chapter applied to the Pope for power to repress the abuse. Urban VIII., yielding to their wish, issued a bull, which was promulgated Jan. 30, 1642. In Wales moking in church was indulged in as hate as 1850. In one church the com-munion table stood in the aisle, and the ormers were in the habit of putting heir hats upon it, and when the service began they lighted their pipes began they lighted their pipes and smoked, without any thought of irrev-

Different. Cholly—May Gabble tells me you said

dussic Gaybov and I would never find ny girls to marry us because we are oo fastidious.

Miss Penprey-There was a sligh misunderstanding there. I said you were 'two fast idlots.' "—Philadelphia

Books Issued in Germany. The total number of books issued in fermany was for 1895, 23,067; 1896 3,339; 1897, 23,861; 1898, 23,739; 1899 ta.7151:4900, 23(792,

Porests of the Nation. Thee national forests reserved in the United States aggregate in area nearly

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON FOR JUNE 11. EXPOSITION BY JOHN R. SLATER.

Paul Crosses to Europe.

Acts 16:6-15. Memory verses, 9, 10.

Golden Text.—Thou shalt be his witness unto all men.—Acts 22:15.

After the council at Jerusalem, at which the question of circuracision in the Gentile churches had been settled, Paul and Baranbas returned to Andioch, accompanied by Judas and Silas of the Jerusalem church, bearing the letter of that church to the Gentile Christians in Syria and Cilicia (Acts 15:22, 30). Paul and Baranbas remained at Antioch some ud Barnabas remained at Antioch some

and Barnabas remained at Antioch some time, engaged in the task of preaching to pagans and teaching the new converts. At length it seemed good to Paul and Barnabas, doubtless led by the divine Spirit, to start on a second tour to the westward, for the purpose of visiting the churches founded several years before in Lycapoin and Pisidia. A difference of opinion arose as to the advisability of taking with them John Mark, who had left them on the former journey under

of opinion arose as to the advisability of taking with them John Mark, who had left them on the former journey under circumstances which did not in Paul's opinion justify the young man's action. As the result of the dispute, which seems to have been a sharp one at the time, they separated, and Paul chose Silas instead of Barnabas for a traveling companion.

The route taken from Antioch lay through Tarsus, Paul's early home, and among the Cilician churches founded by him soon after his conversion: thence across the mountains to Derbe, Lystra and Iconium, lying on or near the great Roman road that extended through Asia Minor. Here Paul and Silas spent some time strengthening the churches, correcting errors, confirming believers. At Lystra occurred, the meeting with Timothy (Acts 16:1-3), an incident or pscullar interest in view of the later work of this young man and the letters addressed to him by Paul near the close of his life.

Desiring to take Timothy with him as a helper, Paul thought best to have him submit to the Jewish rite of circumcision, and there seems to have been no thought that this was a surrender of the principle for which he had contended at Jerusalem. For Timothy, being the son of a Jewish mother, was a accounted a Jew, and hence the decree did not apply to him. The concession to Jewish prejudice in this case did not involve the

of a Jewish mother, was accounted a Jew, and hence the decree did not apply to him. The concession to Jewish prejudice in this case did not involve the same principle as in the case of a Gentile Christian, and Paul did not hesistate to make it. The missionary travelers, now increased to three in number, went on their way westward, encouraging established churches and building up new ones as they went. And every morning, as it seems, they must have inquired of themselves and in prayer whither their steps should lead that day; and every evening they took counsel among themselves and of the Spirit whether they had gone in the right direction and done the right thing.

When they had crossed the southern part of the province of Galatia, in which Derbe, Lystra and Iconium were situated, to the borders of the adjacent province of Baratia, in Spirit when the southern part of the province of the adjacent province description.

ed, to the borders of the adjacent proved, to the borders of the adjacent province of Phrygin, they at once became
aware through the leadings of God that
they were not to tarry here or anywhere
in the great province of Asia for missionary work. Why, they knew not. The
need here seemed as great as anywhere
else. But with unquestioning obedience
they pressed steadly on. It is the theory
of some—a minority at the present time
among scholars—that this was the time
when Paul founded the churches to which
the letter to the Galatians was afterthe letter to the Galatians was after-wards addressed—churches believed by wards addressed—churches believed by them to be situated in northern Galetia. A more common opinion is that the trav-elers did not linger at all in this part of Asia Minor at this time, but went di-rectly westward through Mysia, past the borders of Bithynia, which lay on the Black Sea, to the Mediterranean port of Croas, just south of the Hellespont

Trons, just south of the Hellespont.

A missionary without a profound confidence in the leadings of God would be apt to lose his faith altogether under such bircumstances. He could understand an inner voice bidding him preach to the unsaved thousands; but an inner voice bidding him latery away from them, leaving eith after eith behind him on the great highway untouched by the gospel, turning back from the borders of a great howince where the name of gospel, turning back from the borders of, a great province where the name of Christ had not been named, would seeinto him the voice of temptation, the voice of the evil one, and he would be entangled in fatal confusion and helplessness. Paul-lived upon another plane and knew the voice of God when it came to blin. He needed, indeed, no miracle, no audible voice from the skies at such a crisis, this own menlightened judgment would His own unenlightened judgment would ot have sufficed, but his judgment, his

not have sufficed, but his judgment, his conscience, enlightened by the 'divine Spirit, kept him straight in the path. So Paul saw his vision at Trons, that called him across the sea to Europe. An epoch the like of which can scarcely be found in human history, save in the life of the Saviour himself; the entrance into Europe, seat of all modern history and Surope, seat of all modern history and ivilization for twenty centuries, of the civilization for twenty centuries, of the gospel of Christ which was to transform it; transform not only its religious but its society, its governments, its literatures, its destiny. How mighty a burden that little ship carried in its pleasant voyage across the northern Aegean, past Samothracia to the Macedonian coast! The beginning of Pauline Christianity n Europe was in a women's meeting, and he first convert was a woman who kept the first convert was a woman who kept n dry goods store. The conversion of Lydia is described in striking words; first, she was one that worshiped God; second, she heard the preaching of the strangers; third, the Lord opened her heart; fourth, she gave heed to the preacher's message; fifth, she was baptized; sixth, the brought her family with her; seventh, the was hospitable to the missionaries the was hospitable to the missionaries. A very complete and satisfactory Christian experience, and a good foundation or a great Christian church such as that it Philippi. As a side light upon the life and character of this woman who was a 'charter member' of the First Church in Philippi, was not wall read Paul's Johnson Philippi, we may well read Paul's letter

Next Lesson—Temperance Lesson.— Rom, 13:8-14.

to that church written years afterwards

as reflecting some of the graces which we may very plausibly trace to the infin

Overdid It. "You promised me before marriage that you would make every effort to make vourself worthy of me."

"I know I did, and the result was that I overdid it, and made myself better than you deserve."-New York Sun,

An Un-to-Date Romes "That manager is golding too modrn. "Ab?" "Yes; he is thinking about having

Romen go up to Juliet in an elevator? Philadelphia Record, Decidedly Plain.
Did you notice with what lofty airs

that homely Miss Upnann carried her-Bell'?"

"Yes. It was what you might call 'plain sailing." Philippephia Bulletin.

"Hill is a powerful talker. But I didn't know that you were any particular friend of his."
"No. We had a difference long years

"No. We had a difference long years ago; and I always said I was goin' to get even. Bill prides himself on his speechmakin', and nothin' makes him so unhappy as to have somethin' doin' and him not in it. I've been reliably informed that when a man makes his debut in Congress the people that have been there for some time previous hook down on him kind of supercillous and make him sit and the provious hook and the lim sit of the provious hook and the him sit when a man wall listen. And that'll list about quiet and listen. And that'll jest abou kill Bill."-Washington Star.

After Twenty Years.

After Twenty Years.

Lusks Springs, Ind., June 9th.—It would be hard to find a happier man than Mr. William Catterson of this place has been for the last few weeks. For twenty years his wife had been an invalid with a complication of diseases. Neuralgia, Rheumatism and generally broken down constitution.

Mr. Catterson had done everything that loving care could suggest, but in vain—his wife only grew worse.

Recently, however, he heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills and determined to give them a trial and was overjoyed at the splendid resulf.

From the very beglining of the treatment she commenced to improve, till now she is nearly well and Mr. Catterson is rejoicing. He says: "Nothing ever did her so much good. We will always praise Dodd's Kidney Pills for the good work they have done for us." Entertaining.

She-You say she's an entertaining He—Oh, my, yes. She can entertain nerself for hours at a time!—Yonkers

ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIF Via the Grand Trunk Railway System, Chicago to Boston, Mass. dates June 12, 13, 14.

dates June 12, 13, 14.
Chicago to Portland, Me., Selling dates July 5 to 9, inclusive. One fare plus one dollar for round trip.
Chicago to Providence, R. I. Selling dates July 7, 8, 9.
For limits, time tables and further information, apply to Geo. W. Vaux, A. G. P. and T. A., 135 Adams street, Chicago, III.

The Perverse Fowl.

Mary had a little hen
That caused her many a tear.

It used to lay when eggs were cheap And quit when they were dear, -Washington Star.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn? Shake into your shoes Allen's Protections, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes feel Easy. Curves Corps. Bunions, Swellen, Hot and Sweating Feet. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent TREE, Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Monkey-Did the lion see the joke? Kangaroo-Yes, he roured.

TELLOWCLOTHES ARE UNSIGHTLY Keep them white with Red Cross Ball Blue All grocers self large 2 oz. package, 5 cents

. If it were not for the salts of the ocean the whole sen would soon become mass of corruption, owing to the deca of the organic matter it contains.

I find Piso's Cure for Consumption the best medicine-for croupy children.—Mrs. F. Callahan, 114 Hall street, Parkers-burg, W. Va., April 1d, 1901.

The oldest musical instrument is th cow's horn, cleaned and bored, and used by savage man at feasts and in war.

Hall's Cutarrh Curc. tutional cure. Price 75 conts

Humility is the solid foundation of al

the virtues.-Confucius. IF YOU USE BALL BLUE, Get Red Cross Ball Blue, the hest Ball Blue. Large 2 oz. package only 5 cen

Salt thrown on a coal fire waich is low will revive it.

FITS Permanently Cuted. Notition nerrousness after the day's use of Dr. Kina's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for Fitze 22.0 trial botte and treather. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 231 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Scotting Strue for Children teathing; softens the gams, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 2 conts a bottle.

MRS. IDA L. ROSER

Grand-Nicce of Ex-President James K. Polk, Writes to Mrs. Pinkham Saying:

"DEARMIS, PINKHAM: —I have been married for nearly two years, and so far have not been blessed with a child. I have, however, suffered with a complication of female troubles and painful menstruation, until very recently.



MRS. LDA I. ROSER.

MRS. IDA I. ROSER.

"The value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was called to my attention by an intimate friend, whose life had simply been a torture with inflammation and ulceration, and a few bottles of your Compound cured her; she can hardly believe it herself to-day, she enjoys such blessed health. I took four bottles of your Compound and consider myself cured. I am once more in fine health and spirits; my domestic and official duties all seem casy now, for I feel so strong I can do three times what I used to de. You have a host of friends in Denver, and among the lest count, Yours very gratefully,—Mrs. Ina L. Rosen, 326 18th Ave., Denver, Col."—52000 frieft fabore testimonial is not pennine.

If you are ill, don't hesitate to

If you are ill. don't hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compand at once, and write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice-IT is free.

FARMERS Bonneactors and Real bulls and hear friends are bulls and in Francisco Consecution of the control of th

Successfully Proceedings of the Charles of the Char

STAMPEDE OF BRITISH MULES.



The incident that was mainly responsible for the surrender of the Gloucestershire regiment and the Royal Irish Fusilliers outside Ladysmith.

OOM PAUL ERUGER.

TERMS OF THE BOER SURRENDER.

knowledge King Edward as their sever

Dutch language to be taught in public

Boers to be permitted to carry rifles for

scur-protection.

Civil government to be established as soon as possible,

Burghers to pay no war tax.

Money provided for rebuilding and restocking Boer farms.

GREAT LOSSES IN LIFE

More than 200,000 Persons Dead on Both Sides in Conflict.

Both Sides in Conflict.

Three hundred thousand men, women and children comprised the population of the South African republic and the Orange Free State when the war hegan. Although it is impossible to get the exact figures, it is estimated that the survivors of the conflict number only about 184,000 persons, the death list, therefore, numbering 116,000, of the survivors, 187,000 are women and children, who are

000 are women and children, who are

congregated in the British concentration camps: 36,000 men are prisoners of war in the hands of the British, while 11,000 soldiers will quit the field as a result of the signing of the terms of surrender.

Boer leaders who were in a position to know have never given out the actual of the prisoners are a consequent to whom the second consequence of their cases.

or even an approximate number of their compatriots in arms. Beitish officers

however, have sought information fro

Cost of the War Enormous. The cost of the subjugation of Dutch republics in South Africa has

producing and President, Kruger's pre-dictions that the price of their extinction "would stagger humanity" has been fully justified. Up to the beginning of the present year the British treasury expend-ed \$33,170,000 for war purposes. Since then \$225,000,000 has been added. The chancellor of the exchequer recently rec-ammended an increase in taxes to seed

ommended an increase in taxes to mee

John Bull - 'Ooray! 'E's singing at last!

Balfour on Monday announ the peace agreement. Summar

HOW PEACE CAME ABOUT.

Details of the Movements Leading Up

Details of the Movements Leading Up to the Agreement.

A parliamentary paper gives the cerrespondence preceding the Boer-British peace agreement. From this it appears that Gen. Schalk-Berger (acting president of the Transvan) informed Lord Kitchener March 12 that he was prepared to make peace propessls. A month later the Boers' delegates submitted propositions.

On April 13 the war secretary, Mr. Brodrick, refused to entertain any proposition based on the independence of the republies. Subsequently President Steyn of the Orange Free State and Gens. Schalk-Berger and Botha declared that the surrender of independence must be submitted to the burghers in the field.

The British government expressed surrender that the surrender of the proposition of the propers of the submitted to the burghers in the field.

submitted to the burghers in the field. The British government expressed surprise at this attitude, but announced its willingness to accept the Boers' surrender on the same terms that Lord Kitchener had previously offered Gen. Botha, and to give facilities for a consultation of the Boer commands. On May 17 Gen. Schalk-Berger and Mr. Steyn informed Lord Kitchener that the burghers assembled at Vereeniging had compowered a commission to nego-

had curpowered a commission to nego-tiate peace terms, subject to ratification, at Vereeniging. Lord Milner, Lord Kitchener, and the Boer commission met

May 10.

The latter offered to surrender the independence of the republics as regards foreign relations; to surrender part of their territory, and retain self-government under British supervision. These proposals were forthwith rejected. The same day Lord Milner, Gen. Simuts and Judge Hertzord-drew my a form of agreement, to be submitted to the conference at Vereniging, for a yea or nay yote. This was very similar to the final agreement, and with few alterations, was approved by Mr. Chamberlain, who, in giving notice of his approval, told Lord Milner he must inform the Boers that unless it was accepted within a fixed lim-



nowever, have sought information from prisoners and from natives of South A. Trick who had penetrated the Boer lines and their estimate of the total number of Boer soldiers is 65,000. This, however, may be in excess of the actual number of able-todied men, in the ranks.

Saturday night to give an answer, and the result was seen in the termination of

The signing of the peace agreement on predigious and President Kruger's pre-The signing of the peace agreement on Saturday night last was carried out with the least possible ceremony. Lord Kitchener and Lord Milner, and Gen. Do Wet, and others, representing the Orange Free State, and Gen. Schalk-Berger and others of the Transval government, quietly met in the dining room of the residence occupied by the burgher delegates adjoining Lord Kitchener's house in Pretoria.

adjoining Lord Estimener's house in Pre-toria.

The document lay on a table, ready.
Amid profound silence the Boer leaders took a pen, in order of precedence, and affixed their, signatures, thus surrender-ing the independence for which they had, so gallantly struggled.

The announcement of peace in South Atrica was hilariously celebrated in Lon-don Monday night. There was, a tremen-dous noise in the streets, a pandemonium

dons noise in the streets, a pandemonium of horns and cheers and the course jests of costers.

Women, many carrying babies, boys, Women, many carrying bables, boys, drunken loafers and others, glad of any excuse to defy the law and order, were the principal elements in the ragged processions, anssing and repassing through the principal streets.

The Liberal members of the House of Commons declared treely that peace in South Africa might have been secured a rear warder and thou better terms lead.

year earlier and upon better terms had not the British government been so obdurafé. In some quarters the comment on this "peace with honor" ending of the war was that "Great Britain has the peace and the Boers have all the honor."

WATCH INDUSTRY GROWS

\$227,54,483 Invested in Factories in

the outlay, and a tax on breadstuffs was adopted as the only available means of attaining the desired end. In order to meet the emergency additional taxes were levied as follows: A special report of the census bureau on watches and watch cases has been issued, showing a capital of \$22,754.485 invested in the manufacture of watches invested in the manufacture of watches and watch cases in the forty-three establishments reporting for the United States. This does not represent the capital stock of any of the manufacturing corporations. The value of the products is \$14,600,571, involving an outlay of \$583,815 for salaries of officials, clerks, were levied as follows:
Import duty of 6 cents a hundredweight on all grain, 10 cents on flour and ment and the following of the first state of 2 cents on the 5t in the speome tax, making it about 21 cents on the \$5 also stamp duty of checks and other commercial paper.
Suspending the shuking fund.
Government will borrow.
Drafts on exchequer ets.; \$5,511,570 for wages, \$889,982 for miscellaneous expenses, and \$5,684,065 for material used, mill supplies, freight and fuel. Total

Teamsters' Tie-Up Threatens Both Meat and Ice Famine.

Meat and Ice Famine.
The teamsters' strike spread its results throughout all sections of Chicago Monday. Disorder and bloodshed followed efforts of the packers to move their meat wagens. A series of riots occurred on the West and North sides. Serious trouble was experienced on the South Side. Two score or more of trouble makers were arrested. A number of policemen

-CHICAGO'S BIG STRIKE .__

Two score or more of trouble makers were arrested. A number of policemen were seriously injured.

One peculiar feature of the general situation is the fact that the strikers kept in the background. The disorder and bloodshed followed the movements of their sympathizers or alleged friends. Meat wagons under the ban of the Teamsters' Association were blockaded in a systematic manner by street cars as well as by brother union teamsters and or or strike. et on strike

not on strike.

Chicago has been experiencing both a meat and an ice famine. The ramifications of the striking packers are extensive, all labor bodies lending their full queta of moral and financial assistance. At the stack yards, Saturday and Monday. At the stock yards, Saturday and Mon-day, there was an utter absence of busi-ness, while not a pound of meat was be-ing delivered by the packers, who gave the ultimatum of no recognition of unloo-ism. The small number of "independent" butchers and packers at the yards were unable to furnish a sixteenth of the local domand for meats. The downtown betels, and lesge restaurants were not only short of meat, but also of ice, while the coal tenusters threatened, if patronage of, the meat packers was continued, to cut off lzed, the terms are as follows:

Burghers to lay down all arms and accign.
All prisoners of war to be returned to South Africa as soon as possible. No punishment or loss of liberty or propteamsters threatened, if patronage of the meat packers was continued, to cut off the supply of fuel. Ice dealers were notified that any attempt on their part to supply the hotels would result in a strike against them.

The coal and ice supply of the Fulton market, the large downtown distributer, was cut off and the market was forced



GEN. CHRISTIAN DE WET.

to close, leaving a district of 200,000 without their principal market. Seventy-five ears loaded with ice were in railrond yards waiting to be unloaded. The packers refused to employ union labor to unload them and were unable to get non-

Advertisements in many papers out of Chicago offer \$5 a day to men to take the strikers' places. The wage demanded by the strikers is from \$2.50 to \$3.50. Shippers were notified that no cattle would be bought and the dearth of a supply sent prices up 25 per each prices up 25 per cent.
The teamsters were informed that all members of the alleged trust were will

members of the alleged trust were willing to sign the schedule except Swift & Co., Nelson Morris & Co. and Armour & Co. Notice was sent from the teamsters' national headquarters in Chicago to Omaha. Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis and other cities where the packing houses have branches instruction of the control of t have branches, instructing the union em-playes to hold themselves in readiness for

n sympathetic strike.

Two hundred butchers at Swift's and 2,000 women and girls at Libby, McNeill & Libby's joined the teamsters. One hundred butchers at Nelson Morris' plant wort out.

went out.

Louis Swife and—Nelson Morris, acting for the packers, admit that half of the union scale is paid in most departments and say a great loss would be inflicted upon them if they recognize organized lates the definer of the proposition of the propositi or. If the strikers persist in their course, the puckers assert, the public will be without ment, the packing houses

will be without ment, the packing houses also holding two-thirds of the eggs and poultry on the market.

Drivers of delivery wagons in all of the ten big State street department stores went on strike Tuesday morning. The refusal of the proprietors and managers of the stores to sign the agreement submitted by the National Teamsters' Union and the Parcel Delivery Drivers' Union premitted the strike. precipitated the strike.

Short News Notes.

Sergeant Hoff, the famous sharpshoot of the slege of Paris, is dead. Arrangements are being unde for the removal of the military forces from several places in the department of the north

Philippines.
Senator Platt of New York, in reply Sunday night to a direct question, said if his health continued as good as it is now he would be a candidate for re-cloc-tion to the United States Senate.

Benjamin Slaughter, a colored man, 63 years old, died while fishing in the 28,370,000 soldier creek, near Topeka. He land just pulled a fish out and was so surprised that be fell dead of heart disease.

HEAVY STORM IN WEST.

Iowa, Illinois and South Dakota Saffer from Cloudbursts.

from Cloudbursts.

A tornado, coupled with a rainfall un-precedented in the State, swept over lowe Friday and caused immense dam-age to Des Moines and several other adoining counties. One death is reported and many persons are seriously injured. and many persons are seriously injured, while the property loss will be several millions. The crops have suffered fear-ful damage and the railroads throughout the State had to suspend traffic until the washed-out tracks were repaired.

The rainfall was the heaviest recorded

in the history of the weather bureau. At half a dozen different places the storm At that a dozen apperent places the storm was nothing short of a cloudburst. Considerable stock was drowned. At Charinda the rainfall was 5.24 inches, at Carroll 3.16 inches, in Des Moimes 2.15, at Ogden 2.07, at Marshalltown 1.77. Hardly a town in the State reports less than one inch and a balt.

at Ogden 2.07, at Marshalltown 1.77. Hardly a town in the State reports less than one inch and a half.

At Marshalltown rivers and creeks are bank full and low hards are inaudated. Bemford Langdon, a 9-year-old boy, fell into the swollen current of Linn creek, three miles from town and was drowned. From Clinton it is reported that destruction to the growing crops on thousands of acres of land on Rock river bottoms has resulted from an overflow of Rock river, which went on a rampage and covered thousands of acres of the best farming land along that valley.

Cairoll County, Ill., was visited by the second disastrous tornado in three years. A heavy storm came up from the southwest and descended upon the country estate of George N. Melendy, one of the finest in York township, and in two minutes three new barns and a number of other buildings were in kindling wood. From there the cloud imped cighty rods to Jenks Melendy's, where it badly wrecked his residence, and next struck the farms of Timothy Dunshee and W. E. Shoemaker, wrecking barns, then unroded the Baptist Church and tore one, and out. The loss will foot up to \$25,000. E. Shoemaker, wrecking barns, then unrooted the Baptist Church and tore one, and out. The loss will foot up to \$25,000. A cloudburst is also reported to have fallen in Chudwick.

Near Salina, Kan., Joseph Bass and L. R. McDowell, farmers, were drowned while trying to cross swollen creeks. The Snoky Hill river is ten feet above its usual height.

ts usual height.

The greatest storm that has visited that The greatest storm that has visited that section for years descended on Mitchell, S. D. A. violent windstorm was followed by rain that fell in torrents for an hour and the streets were turned into running rivers. Seven inches of water fell during the hour. Hundreds of trees were blown down and many buildings were blown down and many buildings more or less damaged.

SAYS A THOUSAND ARE DEAD

Upward of 1,000 lives have been lost and half the city of Ratalhulen. Guatemala, has been destroyed by the cruption of Tacana volcame, according to advices received by the Chillian steamer Palena, from Valparaiso and way ports.

Ratalhulen hay several miles back from Champerico, on the coast, and it was at the latter city that news of the disaster was secured. Sarthquakes, it was said, had continued at short intervals every day since the great disturbance of April

day since the great disturbance of Appi 18, when the city of Quezaltenango was destroyed.

The shocks have been of sufficient the speech have been of students strength to keep the residents of the entire region in a state of terror, and little has been done to repair the durings done by them and the volcanic eruptions. Prince stone and ashes thrown from the grater of Tacana have spread a thin certifier of the terror to the terror of the content of the conten onting over the territory surrounding

A few days before the Palena left Champerico an earthquake destroyed a small town near Guntemala City, but its name was not learned.

CANNOT STOP STRIKE.

Persident Roosevelt Finds No Author ity to Intervene for Pence.

The President will not intervene at this time to obtain a settlement of the anthracite coal strike. The invitation which the New York Board of Trade extended the New York Board of Trade extended the President to appoint a committee to settle the trouble was discussed at length at the Law the Labinet session Priday, when it was discovered that the law of 1888, under which the proposed action was to betaken, had been repealed in 1898, and that the President was powerless beyond the use of his good offices. There are no legal grounds for interference, and when the Board of Trade and Transportation the Board of Trade and Transportation was informed of the repeal of the law isit Washington, decided to abandon its

Religious News and Notes ୡୡୡୡୠୡଢ଼ୠଢ଼ଢ଼ଢ଼ଢ଼ଢ଼ଢ଼ଢ଼ୡୡ୰୰୰୰୰୰

Mormon missionaries are numerous The Church of England has thirty-sev-

en bishops, but only thirty deans. The outery against the desecration of he Sabbath in the United States is The Holy See has ruled that it is not

Thieves stole a 1,000 wound bell belong g to the Parkville, L. I., Congregation

Alden Speare, who died recently, in

California, was one of the most influen-President Roosevelt has been invited to address the great triennial Sunday school convention, to be held in Denver in

June next. The large but "unchurchly" chancel of

temperance among the people.

The Rev. Dr. William Howe of Cambridge, Mass., the oldest living graduate of Colby College, was graduated in 1833. He is 96 years of age.

Sir James Parker Deane, Vienr Gen eral of the Province of Canterbury and Chancellor of the diocese of Salisbury,

Chancellor of the diocese of Shisbury, is dead at the age of 90 years.

Dr. and Mrs. Rudlsill, on their return to Madrgs, India, were tendered a reception by the employes of the Methodist Publishing House of that city. A St. Louis court has decided that a Catholic archbishop can sell church prop-erty despite objections of parishioners. It is said that the Vatican offered the

omination of Archbishop of Manila to an American bishop of German extraction, but that he refused to accept it. Dr. Reginald Stephen Copleston, who succeeds Dr. Weldon as Bishop of Cal-

cutta; became Bishop of Colombo 1875, when he was only 30 years old. In Patrick and Henry counties of Virginia, and in some other sections of the State, There is a large class of negrochurch people known as Ironside Baptists. The name is suggestive of the temper and character of the people,



The following chronological record of the Anglo-Boer war shows the fluctua tions of the struggle from the beginning to the end:

1569. Oct. 11—War begun. Oct. 12—Natal invaded. Oct. 14—Newcastle occupied by Boers. Oct. 15—Kimberley isolated; 134 days' sloge began. Oct. 16-Mafeking attacked, 213 days siege began.
Oct. 20—Battle of Glencoe; British claimed victory, but retired.
Oct. 21—Battle of Elandsiaagte; Boers de-

22—British evacuated Dundee, reng to Ladysmith.
23—General Symonds died of wounds.
30—Battle of Nicholson's Nek; 1,000 h captured.
2—Ladysmith invested; 117 days'

began. . 23 Battle of Belmont; Boers re-25-Rattle of Gras Pan: Boers re 28-Battle of Modder River; Boers

10-Battle of Stormberg; Gatacre de 11—Battle of Mage Montein; Methuer ed, General Wauchope killed. 15—Battle of Colenso; Buller de

6-Boer attack on Ladysmith re 10—Roberts arrived in Cape Town.
23—Splon Kop captured by Warren.
24—Splon Kop abandoned by British
beary loss.
3—Buller's third attempt to relieve

5.—Buller's third attempt to renewer with began.
7.—Vasl Kranz evacuated by British.
D.—Roberts reached the Modder.
15.—Kimberley relieved.
20.—Cronje surrendered.
28.—Ladysmith relieved by Buller.
ch II.—Sallsbury rejected Boer peace.

Murch 13—Bloemfontein occuped by Rob rts: March 27—General Joubert died. March 31—British trapped at Sannas Post,

sing seven guns. April 3—Cronje and 1,000 Boers salled for April 3—Croise and Acces better the company of the

Thereafter for a year the activity was confined to guerrilla warfare, until i July 1901, the Boers made a brillian stroke. The record continues:

1901.
July 11—Boers captured 600 British and two guns at Wital's Nek.
July 20—General Prinsion surrendered with 400 men at Bethichem.
Dec. 15—General Kritzinger captured. Dec. 15 General 1902. Feb. 24 Four hundred and fifty British

appured at Klerksdorn.
Feb. 27—Kitchener Klied or captured 600
Soers near Harrismith.
March 7—Methuen defeated, wounded and Boers near Harrismith.

March 7—Methuen defeated, wounded and
aptured.

April 7—Boer leaders meet in southers
franswant to discuss peace negotiations.

May 31—Boers sign treaty of surrender.



SEVENTEEN-YEAR LOCUSTS.

Another Invasion of the Dreuded Scourge Expected. In the forests and orchard lands of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvinia and several other States, the periodica cicada, or 17-year locusts, are now matur ing and will soon leave their beds fo flight, according to the statement recent made by Prof. B. Smith. State cuto



SEVENTEEN-YEAR LOCUST.

which Prof. Smith has some fine speciwhich trop sand mas some me specimens, is a most curious creature. It is from an inch to an inch and a half long, the body being dark, while the wings are glussy with delicately defined velns. The eyes are orange color. With the excep-tion of butterflies, there are scarcely may

lion of butterfiles, there are scarcely my lineets known that are more beautiful.

The locusts from which this year's brood is due appeared in 1885. The falling branches of the trees killed at that time left the insect eggs upon the ground, where, for seventeen years they have been developing. The last hig inyrsion of the cleada was in 1894. The present brood, according to Prof. Smith will expended to the cleada was in 1894. of the cleada was in 1894. The present brood, according to Prof. Smith, will extend throughout New Jersey, the southern part of New York, westward to the Mississippi and more or less south. Warnings have been issued fruit raisers against setting out young trees.

The cni worm or measuring worm, as it is also called, is playing havoc in the orchards of Missouri, according to advices from over the State. Word comes



from Palmyra that countless numbers of

them have appeared in that section and have left some orchards as burren as in midwinter. The trees are also suffering, particularly the clms.

HOSPITAL SECRETS.

A Nurse Says "Pe-ru-na Is & Tonic of Efficiency."



Mrs. Kate Taylor, a grad mrs. Nate laylor, a graunated nurse of prominence, gives her experience with Peruna in an open letter. Her position in society and professional standing combine to give special prominence to her utterances.

CHICAGO, ILL., 427 Monroe St.—"As far as I have observed Peruna is the Of ar as I have observed Peruna is the finest tonic any man or woman can use who is weak from the after effects of any serious illness.

"I have seen it used in a number of convalescent chese, and have seen several other tonics used, but I found that those who used Peruna had the quickest relief.

"Peruna seems to restore vitality,

increase bodily vigor and renew health and strength in a wonderfully sbort time."—MRS. KATE TAYLOR. time."—MRS. KATE TAYLOR.

In view of the great multitude of women suffering from some form of female disease and yet unable to find any cure, Dr. Hartman, the renowned specialist on female catarrhal diseases, has announced his willingness to direct the treatment of as many cases as make application to him during the summer months, without charge. Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

FACE



Pimples, Blackheads, Red, Rough, Oily Skin Prevented by

MILLIONS OF PROPIES USE CUTIOURS SOAR, assisted by CUTIOURA CONTINENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair; for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use Curricular Nillions of Women use Curricular in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excertaions, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weak-nesses, and for many sanative purposes.

Complete Treatment for Humours, \$1. Consisting of CUTICURA SCAP(28.), to cleanes the akin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OFFINERS, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and trivial and CUTICURA RESOLVEST FILLS (Sc.), to cool and cleanes the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the toverest case.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT FILLS (Chocolate Cutical) are a new tasteless, edontless, commical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, 60 doses, prior, 28c.

WOU CAN DO IT TOO Over 2,000,000 people are now buy over 2,000,000 people are now buying goods from us at wholesale prices—saving 15 to 40 percent on everything they use. You can do it too. Why not ask us to send you our 1,000page catalogue f—it tells the story. Send Monigomety Wards Cos CHICAGO The house that tells the truth.

Keep Your Bowels Strong.

Constipation or diarrhoea when your bowels are out of order. Cas-carets Candy Cathartic will make them act naturally. Genuine tablets stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. All druggists, 10c.

Land Seekers!



YOUR MONEY WORKING 310 onrns 31 larcor weekly Still on the Working of \$10, once the result of the Working of \$10, once the result of \$10, once the res No. 21-1902

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE SAV

DURES WREIE ALL FISE FAILS.

Dest Cough Byrup. Tractes Good. Use to time. Sold by drugglats.

If all the weeds here roses And all our hands were white; If no one had to hurry Lest we should fall behind; And no one had to worry Because Fate was unkind;

If those we love would love us And sweetly tell us so. And only gentle breezes
Across our paths should blow;
If each could have the basket

That held the choicest peach, And if to gain the prizes We merely had to reach,

A few perhaps would gladly Accept the state of things, But most of us would sadly Give vent to murmurings he blessings would be hateful That all allke possessed, Where no one could be richer

By taking from the rest. E. Kiser, in the Chicago Record Herald.

Enneur Rending Cupid and a Pig. ENERGY STREET

While the train was nearing Cosycot station, Shepherd read Lydia's note again.

"Dear Walter," it began, "of course we should be glad to have you at Cosycot during your vacation; and I suppose Aunt Elizabeth can put you up. But you will find us both completely busy with a colony of fresh air children near by, which aunt is taking care of. It is a noble work, and Aunt thoroughly; I can think of nothing else, and have decided to devote my whole life to laboring among the chil-dren of the poor, if I am worthy of such a career. I want to tell you this before you make up your mind to come, so that you will understand that I won't be able to see much of you and so that you may expect to find me sobered by a serious purpose. "Yours most sincerely

"LYDIA FARROW." Shepherd crumpled the paper vici-

ously in his pocket.
"Confound Aunt Elizabeth!" he grumbled. "'Sobered by a serious pur-That's an old maid's phrasenot Lydin's. Result of reading novels about hospital nurses. The children of the poor must be taken care of—but, hang it all, so must Lydia."

A trap was waiting at the station to convey him to Aunt Elizabeth's cottage, and his hostess was waiting at her piazza to greet him. Miss Gibbs was an elderly lady whose figure and bearing looked as much out of place in the country as would the portico of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. No amount of. gingham and flannel could rusticize

her. "Dear Lydia left her apologies to you, Mr. Shepherd," said Aunt Gibbs. "She has been forced to absent herself upon an important duty connected with our children's mission. May I beg you to amuse yourself until she rebeg you to amise yourself until she re-turns? Thank you—so kind of you— my clerical work leaves me little leisure in the afternoon, and later I, have an outdom class in botany." Shepherd year a quarter of an hour

in a vain account to read a magazine then he flung it down and started at random across the rolling and sun-shiny green of the fields. A shadowed lane tempted him for a mile or so, but when he saw the path running ahead of him into the hot glare of a highway he paused uncertainly.

Hey, Mister Shepherd!" called a familiar voice from the fence, and a familiar head and shoulders appeared in the adjacent thicket. Voice, head and shoulders belonged to Cuppy, the newsboy who was accustomed to sell him morning paper at his office door in

"Hello, Cuppy," said Walter, in great surprise. "Are you up here with the other kids?"

You bet," assented Cuppy. flat is a couple of blocks down the street. Milk an pie an chicken and sheets fer ter sleep in. Dere's twenty Termorrer we has atterleetic of us.

sports. I'm the empire."
"Miss Gibbs is very kind to do all.

Cuppy stopped short in his progress

ject of Aunt Elizabeth's bounty. "The old lady's all right if she'd only leave What fer does she come round a lecturin' and puttin' us on the sneak? I'm on the sneak now. She pays the rent fer us, an' we takes off our hats fer that. But," he concluded with a darkening eye, "she runs a night school out o' doors by daylight and I'm on the sneak. Miss Farrer, she's

is all of that," said Shepherd, feeling strangely comforted; he wanted to shake the boy's brown hand as they strolled together down the highway. "She is all of that, for sure," he added.

the people.

"Sure. Miss Farrer's worked for the gang of us till she's most down and looks as pale as me mother on a wash day. Does yer know what she's doin' now? Gone up this road a

couple er mile after a pig. 'After a what?"

"Ter git a pig—a greased pig fer the atterlectics. The farmer what runs our joint made her chase away to buy one off his brother, who needs the money. I told her I'd go meself, 'cause she's so tired, but 'Naw,' she says, 'Cuppy, youse must stay fer the So she chases erlone, for bot-enny." she says it's her dooty, she says."

Shepherd gave his leg a savage slap

with his walking stick "Hurry along, Cuppy," he exclaimed.
"Perhaps we may meet her. And this

is a fine job for Lydia Farrow!' He plowed through the dust doggeddodging among the low bushes and keeping a wary glance over his shoulder for a possible pursuer. Proceeding in this skirmishing order, they reached a turn from which could be seen a little bridge, spanning a peaceful brook, and on the bridge a girl with a green sun umbrella. She was the umbrella over something behind her, and she did not observe

the two pedestrians. "Hey, Miss Farrer," yelled Cuppy. Miss Farrow turned and Shepherd and performed a war dance

waved his hat "Hello, Lydia," said he, "What in

"I have a pig here," answered the oung lady. "I am afraid the pig is young lady. overcome by the heat. How do you do, Walter?"

"There's a sight more chance that you are overcome by the heat your-self," retorted Shepherd, wrathfully, and, in spite of her protesting gasu he seized the umbrella and shaded her pretty head with it. This maneuver gave him a chance to shake hands with her, and left the pig exposed in the glow

"Say, he's a dead one," remarked Спрру.

The small animal lay apparently moribund on the planking and emitted a feeble wail when Shepherd poked a toe gingerly against his somewhat emaciated flank.

"Oh, dear, what shall we do?" said the girl. "Do you think it is going to die? Auntie is so severe when I fail in my duties." Good heavens, Lydia, do you mean

to say that a pig more or less—"",
"But you don't understand, Walter
—I must show myself trustworthy in
every detail. Aunt Elizabeth says so." She knows a girl who couldn't stay at the Rivington Street Mission—that's where I want to go—because they couldn't rely on her to clean milk cans. Do you believe that if we sprinkled water on the poor thing—"
"Let's throw him in the brook," mut-

tered Shebherd between his teeth. "He'd appreciate it, and so would I."
"No, no, no," cried Miss Farrow.

"No, no, no," crie Your handkerchief." Shepherd gave her one wild look nd vaulted over the low railing at the side of the bridge. He soused his handkerchief in the stream, clambered up the bank and squeezed out th vater over the pig, who was reduced by this demonstration to the last extremity of terror. He rolled about, involving himself in the cord around his neck; he squealed; dissolution seemed imminent.

"I don't know much about pigs, said Shepherd, desperate because of the genuine trouble in Lydia's big gray eyes. "Do you, Cuppy?"
"Aw, I seen one in Jone's wood, an

say, I think this fellow's fakin'. Stan' up Bill," ordered Cuppy, grabbing the leading line. "Lemme take him erlong fer yer, Miss Farrer."

"I couldn't let you, Cuppy, really I couldn't," protested Lydia. "Aunt gave me this to do, and every fallure counts against me. Besides, you ought to be at botany. Give me the cord." She leaned rather wearily against the railing and contemplated the hot stretch of road. "But I am tired and thirsty," she added.
"What's that place up the slope?

inquired Shepherd, pointing to the right. The place was where a rude bench stood under some heavy overhanging trees on the neighboring hillside. The clear water of a spring spouted generously out of a rock close by it, splashing into a pool, and the dark green of the foliage surrounding t made the spot stand out on the knoll, like a bower.

the-that's a-why. "That's spring," faltered Lydia "The farmers call it the 'Lovers Well,' explained Cuppy.

Miss Farrow blushed slightly. She could not help it; Shepherd was looking straight at her.

"Lydia," said he, with stern deter-ination, "you and I are going to walk up there and you shall rest yourself. It is absolutely ridiculous for you to think of promenading through the sun with this beast. Cuppy shall guard the pig. You'll take care of that pig, won't you, Cuppy?"
"Yep," agreed that eager youth.

'Come on, Bill.'

Shepherd picked up the green um-brella and closed it with a snap. "But—Aunt Elizabeth," the girl de-murred. "She will be angry. She will say I'm not fit for Rivington' streat." treet.

"I advise you not to introduce those subjects at this moment," said Walter, pulling her hand within the crook of his elbow, in an old-fashioned but an extremely comfortable way. "Here is the path. Good by, Cuppy."

Cuppy, however, was already invis-ible in a rapidly moving cloud of dust, from which the indignant squeak of the pig drifted back indistinctly to the Lovers' Well.

out of the bushes.

"Say," he demanded, "this Miss
Gibbs—are you wid her?"

Lydia laid her hat on the bench, and a bashful breeze played with her hair.
Shepherd brought her some icy spring Shepherd brought her some icy spring with her hair.

"No," replied Shepherd thoughtfully, water in a pocket drinking cup. They elaborately discussed the mechanism

"That's right," said the ragged obthey talked of other things. Perhap Aunt Elizabeth and Rivington street did not figure importantly among

> "Let us go back across country," suggested Walter, when it was time. "Very well," said Miss Farrow. "I think we can find a way along the brook. It will be better than the

The way along the brook excelle the road in every particular. It led them through thick woods where in the half light they seemed to be alo in the world. But on a ridge which skirted a cleared hollow Shenherd was

reminded to the contrary.
"Look," he whispered, grasping
Lydia's arm. This was no effort, because she was close beside him.

"It's the botany class," she ed, and they both peered down through the interlocking leaves.

Miss Gibbs, beneath an incongruous sunbonnet, towered in the center of a circle of awed and perspiring urchins. swamp lily, evidently the subject of her discourse, nodued dejectedly her uplifted hand. The botany class did not appear to be interested.

'Let's run," said Shepherd. "Wait," said Miss Farrow. on hear something coming? Oh what is it? Oh, what in the world is

On the other side of the clearing where the class was in session the oushes were swaying and crackling as if a miniature cyclone were careering through them. Aunt Elizabeth's schol ars dispersed and dashed expectantly toward the disturber of scholastic quiet; Miss Gibbs herself remained

gid. Not, however, for long.
"Sho, sho, sho!" cried Aunt Eliza beth, waving the lily at a maddened pig, who came for her at a gait as near to a gallop as pigs achieve. "Sho, sho!"

"Hil" screamed Cuppy. "Hey!" howled the botany students, addesses,

The pig flew between Aunt Elizabeth's feet and there fell prone, pant-ing in extremis, and the lady sat in-voluntarily at his side. She was speechless when Shepherd assisted her to rise. In the meantime Cuppy and his cohorts had manacled the pig ruthlessly.

"Lydia Farrow." gasned Miss Gibbs "what does this mean? Are you in sane? Are you trying to insuit me?" "Please, ma'am—" began Cuppy.
"Silence! Lydia, did you order this

outrage?' "Stand by the boy, anyhow," murmured Shepherd in Miss Farrow's

ear.
"Aunt, it was all an accident, and I'm to blame," exclaimed Lydia. was not Cuppy's fault, really it

"I've endured your incompetence long enough," answered Aunt Elizabeth, leading, somewhat stiffly, the return march to the farm house. "I do not see how I can recommend you to dear Miss Stein.

"Who is dear Miss Stein?" asked Shepherd. "She's the head worker at Riving-

ton street," said the aunt.
"Oh," said Shepherd. "Then it's all very easy," and he smiled at Miss Farrow cheerfully.

"What do you mean?" . "I mean, Miss Gibbs, that Lydia and

"never mind now," put in the girl reddening. "Aunt Elizabeth, Walter is anxious to give you lots of money for the Fresh Air farm."

"That is good of him." "Yes, Miss Gibbs, I think I am ound to.

"Well. I don't see why, although we shall be glad enough to have it," said Aunt Elizabeth, and she turned to regard her charges, straggling along he hind and bearing the pig aloft, like a

sacrificial victim.
"Shall I tell you why I think I am bound to?" proposed Shepherd. "You see Lydia and I—"

"I do wish you would wait," Lydla interrupted, "Look at Cuppy. I wonder where he got that name?" "It is a contraction for Cupid," said Shepherd solemnly.

"Cupid!" sniffed Miss Gibbs. pid!"-New York Independent.

OSTRICH IDIOSYNCRASIES.

eathers of Each Bird Bring About \$30 Per Year.

Those interested in matters curious will find much to their taste in an ac-count of a new California industry. Any one thinking of raising ostriches will be glad to know that the care of the ostrich is a very easy and inexpen-sive matter. An ostrich has to be kept four years before it arrives at adult age; it may then be expected to yield annually about thirty dollars worth of ostrich feathers to the owner Feathers are obtained from the ostrich even at the age of one year, but these are of small value. The cost of the eep of an ostrich is no more than that of a sheep, so that a farmer of very limited experience can easily figure

he cost of a flock of ostriches The balmy climate of Calimornit permits the birds to remain in the open all the year round. The feathers open all the year round. The feathers are always in demand, and range in value from ten to a hundred dollars a pound. No more easy occupation can be entered into, and few more profitable in the raising of live stock, than the raising of the domesticated ostrich. Ostriches live to the age of about sixty years; it has been found that the climate of the Pacific States south of Cape Concepcion is admirably adapted to the African ostrich, the struthio camelus. Constipation is, perhaps, the only malady to which adult American ostriches are subject; this can be easily rectified by the wellknown methods practiced by the osknown methods practiced by the os-trich farmers of the Cape. On the nourishing alfalfa that grows so read-ily and so plentifully in California, the ostriches: thrive; they will eat all kinds of grain and vegetables. Common opinion has it they will eat anything; while the temptation naturally is to feed the ostriches in California upon anything that may be of low value to the produce market, yet the experience of the average American ostrich farmer so far has been that the better the ostriches are fed the bet-

ter egg-layers they become The digestive powers of the stomach of an ostrich are proverbial from reach of an ostrich, but this is all exaggeration, although of course ostriches to require a certain amount of gravel to assist digestion, as do other birds Second class oranges, beets, the refus of wineries and other things not suit able for other cattle can be safely and profitably used to sustain the os trich.—The Era.

Nicaragua, If There Is a Canal The construction of the trans-isth mian waterway through the productive country of Nicaragua means to that country an opening up of its latent resources, immigration, and improved transportation facilities. The con struction of the canal will draw thou sands of foreigners to the country both capitalists and labor, and it re quires no stretch of the imagination to see this increasing population spreading over the adjacent country both to the north and to the south and settling on the lands which can be had for the asking. Where there are now only dense forests, silvery lakes, rushing mountain streams, and silent prairies with tall, waving grass there will spring up towns and villages plantations and farms, and a new geo graphical and commercial centre the Western Hemisphere.-The Outlook.

A Politeness Boom.

Since the announcement was pub ished that an old lady had left \$1,000 to a newspaper seller who piloted her neross the street a strange and novel politeness has been noticeable in Lon don street urchins. One afternoon re-cently among those who received unsolicited offers of assistance in Pica dilly alone were a strong man from a music hall, two life guardsmen and a policeman. It is even alleged that newshoys are having cards printed t save time and trouble in giving their



THE OPINIONATED DONKEY. 'O yes!" said the donkey, "I full

That many will joyfully stay To hark to the lark, but will frow

upon me Whenever I happen to bray. They smile as his music descends from a cloud

That hangs o'er the heathery waste But though they declare that my voice is too loud,

'Now listen: 'He! Haw!' That's part of my song, And surely you'll willingly own No lark in the sky is sufficiently

I hold it's a matter of taste

strong To equal the volume and tone. His music may ripple, I will not deny Nor harshly condemn it in haste; But when with my own you compar

tt—Oh. my Well, it's purely a matter of taste. And none could convince him his

judgment was wrong, So great was the donkey's conceit. He brayed at his pleasure the sum mer day long,
And thought that his music was

sweet. A very good donkey he was on the whole,.
But ran all his value to waste

By striving to prove that a musica Is purely a matter of taste. -Chicago Record-Herald.

HOW PETER NAMED HIMSELF Percy Morgan's aunty, going to Europe, presented her pet cat to her nephew. Since this aunty had lived inst next door, it was not a hard matter to induce her "Peter" to change homes, although at first he winked in differently at Percy's coaxing, and re fused to hudge an inch from the top of the post by the veranda steps. But the night fell cold, and Peter

was hungry; so he rose, stretched himself, and walked solemnly over to the next house.

After his hunger was appeased at Percy's eager hands, he was persuaded to sit in front of the open fire in the library and be stroked and petted by his new master. He even deigned to song in his deep bass With this he seemed himself completely installed in his

new home. Percy was delighted with his nev pet. It was "so nice to have some thing to play with which was alive!" One day he suddenly exclaimed, "What a horrid name Peter is for my nice cat! I don't see what did make

aunty call him Peter!"
"Rechristian him," suggested papa Papa was laid up on the sofa for few days with a sprained ankle, and was, therefore, ready to be useful mentally to any one.

Percy gladly caught at the suggestion: "May I, papa? Do you think he'd learn a new name?" "Certainly." Pgrcy sat lost in thought for several minutes, and seemed to be intently watching a stick of wood burn in two and fall apart. "Papa," he finally said, "I can't think of any

name nice enough.' Papa had also been thinking, "Sup pose we let him choose his own name," he said.

name," he said.
"Oh, how?" how?"
"I'll show you. Bring me a news-paper and the shears."
Then he showed his son how to trim off the margins and cut them into lengths of about six inches "Now," said he, taking out his pencil 'we'll write a name on each one. Le

til every strip was marked. Then h read the list to Percy: "Jerry, Tony, Ginger, Tom. Grimal kin, Tiger, Cato, Plato, Otto, Mustafa Caesar, Rene."

me see-" and he scribbled busily un

The boy laughed "Why, papa, think some are very queer. What that Grim—Grim—"

"Grimalkin means an old cat." "But my cat isn't old."
Papa smiled. "No, that's true, dear;
but he will be if he lives long enough and just while he's young you might call him 'Grim' for short."

"All right," and Percy's face was

perfectly contented. room and then pin the papers upon it as Bridget pins her clothes upon the line. Good! Now stand here by me and jar the line so that the paper will flutter, and see if Peter won't try to catch them. The one he succeeds pulling off will have his name on

Percy quickly started them dancing like veritable sprites, and Peter was all attention in a twinkling. He ran along under the line, looking up

curiously at each quivering paper.

Back and forth several times he went. He mounted a chair, and putting his head very knowingly on one end paper. No; it was too far off. the other end he ran, where, springing Percy's shoulder, he attempted to walk from it down the string, but fel

to the floor. "Peter thought he could walk a tight rope without any practice, didn't he?" said papa. But Percy was laughing too hard to reply, or even to wonder what a tight rope was.

There was an ottoman on the floor with a fur rug thrown over it. Peter went over to it and threw himself upon it but still closely watched the tantalizing papers. Finally he fixed his eyes brightly on one, while his tall threshed back into the fur and twitched excitedly, sometimes only the tip, and sometimes with a quiver that ran its whole length. Suddenly his lows gripped he edge of the ottoman, is eyes dilated, and with a mighty spring he brought down a paper. Per y fairly shricked with delight. In fact, he was so excited that he forgot

all about the name. "Run and get the paper!" cried "He'll tear it up, and then you'll never know what his name is."

Percy quickly secured the precious paper then, which the cat was tossing wildly about the room. He slowly spelled out the name thereon. "O he's called himself Caesar! That's like a king, isn't it?"

"Yes; and the old Caesars were great conquerors, so it is a very fitting name for such a conquering hero as your cat has proved himself to be,"-Youth's Companion,

A TAME WILDCAT.

One of the principal attractions of ; show once given by the Cat Club in Chicago was the "tame wildcat." The infinal had been caught in the forests of Minnesota or Wisconsin when a lit-tle kitten, and, having fallen into good hands, had grown up to be a gentle, affectionate creature, fond of being petted, and giving no evidence of its original wildness except in its point-

ed ears and its size, which was about that of four ordinary cats. An interested visitor, after having reached a finger through the wires of the wildcat's cage and stroked the animal's forehead, strolled along, and presently repeated the performance at the cage of a particularly handsome Angora, receiving a savage scratch as

he did so.
"Wow! ow! he exclaimed, wrapping his handkerchief hastily round his torn finger. "A tame wildcat isn't half as dangerous as a wild tame cat!"

INFANT CORONATIONS.

The price of a good place at the coronation of Edward I was a "Q," a coin equivalent to half a farthing, At the time Edward II was crowned the price was a farthing; at Edward II's coronation a halfpenny was the popular price for a good seat to view the procession. Prices went steadily upward, a penny being the price at the next coronation; then twopence. At the time of Henry VIII it was a groat; at the time of Queen Elizabeth, a tester, or sixpence, was paid by the spendthrift sightseer. Finally a shil-ling was the price at the time of James I and Charles I, and half a

crown at the next two coronations. Then the price was a crown; finally at George II's a few wildly extravagant folk gave a half guinea each Large sums were given for the first time when George III was crowned, 100 guineas being paid. At Queen Victoria's coronation seats sold at Victoria's coronation seats sold at prices ranging from 10 and 30 shill lings to 2 guineas each.

Among curious advertisements which appeared in the public prints of 1761 relative to the coronation of George III is the following: "To be let, for the coronation, a whole house in New Palace yard, which has a full view of the champion of the procession; with beds in it, and all other conveniences; to bring their own serv ants for their attendance."

An instance of infant coronation was that of Matilda, daughter of Henry of England, who was asked in mar-riage at the age of 7 by Henry V, Emperor of Germany, a monarch old enough to be her father. When a year older she went to Germany. The cere monies of the hetrothal took place at once, followed soon after by her coro-nation at Mayence, the Archbishop of Treves "reverently" holding the child n his arms, while the Archbishop of Cologne placed upon her brow the imperial diadem of the Caesars.

Another instance of infant coronal tion is that of James V of Scotland, who, on the death of his father at Flodden Field, was crowned. It was called the "mourning" coronation, for on the crown being held over the baby brow of the royal infant-he was one and a half years old—most of the company burst into tears.—San Fran cisco Chronicle.

A FLOATING POSTOFFICE. A small, yacht-like white steamer dances over the swells of the Detroit River to meet and exchange messages and salutes with every one of the passing ships—a little midget servant to this enormous commerce. Without this tiny steamer, the lake com merce would be as helpless as we of the cities and towns ashore would be without the postman and the post

The tremendous advance in ship

ping facilities on the Great Lakes in recent years has been due to tireless American enterprise, fostered by generous appropriations by the Gov-ernment in aids to navigation; so when the need of this little messenger presented itself, the Washington au were not slow in making the experiment leading to its adoption. This method of handling United States mail is the only one of its kind in existence, and the idea of a floating postoffice that successfully delivers and receives mail to and from ships at full speed is only another illustra-

benefits of our wide awake postal sys The books of the United States Treasury Department in Washington now contain the names of nearly Great Lakes marine. The fresh-water sailors to whom this fleet is intrusted would, in numbers, make the population of a large city. They are, there fore fairly entitled to some means of communication with their homes and families in the States bordering the lakes, and with friends far away, and

tion of the wonders and far-reaching

the little white steamer performs this service as perfectly as can be desired Before the establishment of this de ivery it was difficult to send letter to any one aboard ship, although Niagara's wall confined the movement of vessels to the Great Lakes, and their voyages back and forth were past the shores of eight States, with population of twenty-six millions nd their ports of call included six ities of over one hundred thousand population each. This may seem strange, but it is easily explained by the fact that the greater number of lake steamers "run wild"—that is, they depend on their owners and agents making profitable charters for them from trip to trip.-St. Nicholas.

Smith's Search For the Pacific Capt. John Smith was an adven urous sort of a fellow, and in the ummer of 1609 planned another pedition to search for the Pacific. salled as before by way of Chesapeake Bay, exploring far up the Potomae He did not reach the Pacific, but he covered a distance of 3,000 miles and nade a map of his explorations, which to this day is remarkable for its ac curacy.

Conversational Folly. Don't undervalue the economy of servation; to give your entire men al fabric in one talk is folly.-Phila delphia Record.

ODDITY OF THE BOOK TRADE

EXTENT OF THE BUSINESS DONE IN EXCHANGING VOLUMES.

Books For Impecunious Readers-Benefits Deriver by the Readers and by the Shopkeepers Also-The "Buyer" Occupies Unique Position. One of the peculiar features of the modern second-hand bookstore is its 'exchange" department. In fact, the

exchanging of books has developed to such notable proportions in the last decade that it is now one of the recognized branches of the trade as well as source of considerable profit to "old bookmen," who invariably get ahead in the negotiations. That it must pay is evident from the fact that many of the booksellers advertise constantly in the magazines

and literary papers. It is also a boon for the indigent student or impe-cunious literateur who cannot afford to buy new books and has no time to go to the library. One of the booksellers interviewed mentioned a case: "One young fellow, evidently a liter ary man " he said "comes in here reg

ularly every week with a trunkful of books, which he doesn't wish to sell Oh, no! But only to exchange. This has been going on for over a year, and I guess that by this time he must have read every volume in the house. "I so informed him the other day,

and he seemed a little perplexed for a moment. Then a light came to him and he cried Well, you remember that set of Thackeray I exchanged here some time ago—have you got that yet? Yes? Good; let me have it.' And, bless me, if he didn't carry home his

own old books."

Where the bookseller's profit comes in is easily enough explained. Suppos ing, for instance, a person brings here a set of Balzac, in reasonably fair condition and bearing the imprint of a well-known publishing house, which he desires to exchange for other books.

Now, a set of Balzac is worth at any ime \$10, and can be easily disposed of at that price by any bookseller, al-though he himself would not pay more than \$3 for it. This makes a clear rofit of \$7, or 233 1-3 per cent. Making these figures his basis of cal

culation, the bookseller will give the other \$10 worth of books for the Balzac set, and the man or woman will go home chuckling at his or her bargain But, as a matter of fact since the "\$10" books only cost the bookseller \$3, his profits on a deal which only involved few minutes' consideration was just \$7, which the layman will admit is no

Some of the larger second-hand book stores in New York, with an eye toward this particular branch of the trade and the purchase of old books, employ what is known in the vernacu lar of the business as a "buyer"; man whose position bears a vague re semblance to that of a publisher's "reader," with this vital difference however, that whereas the reader pass es upon the merit of the raw material the manuscripts the buyer pro-nounces judgment upon the finished product—the book.

In other words, people desiring to dispose of rare and valuable antique volumes or any ephemeral new novel And right here it may as well be

one farthing. It is either "Take what we offer, or go to some one else." The owner, if he be a wise man (or woman), will choose the former alternative: for, in some manner inconceivable and mysterious—to the layman, at least—there seems to exist a sort of

would not pay car fare. One well-known buyer said: "The position of a buyer is a mos exacting one. It demands a thorough admixture of those two seemingly incompatible attributes, the literary and the commercial instincts, as well as an expert knowledge of books, an exceptionally clear memory and the finely cultivated taste of a connoisseur-biblio

"Yet despite all these necessary qualifications, it is not a very remunerative profession. The salarles range between \$12 and \$35 a week. One young chap—a college graduate who failed in the newspaper business, acnally gets \$40 a week but, then, he is onsidered both by his employer and his confreres as a wonder. He knows the history of every book printed since Adam."—New York Post.

Tied the Wrong Shoestring,

A handsomely dressed lady, riding ecently in a crowded Amsterdam avenue car, was fortunate enough to have seat, but when nearing her destina-ion she noticed that the lacing of was the work of a moment, but a very arefully put on, it was time to signal the conductor. This she did, and after two vain attempts to rise looked around indignantly, to find the cause of her retarded movements. She came face to face with a very irate gentleman, who had been sitting nex to her.

"Madame-Madame-where are yo rying to take me?" he demanded.
"—you!" she stammered.
"Yes—look there!" He pointed to

the floor, and in an instant she had grasped the situation. Ly mistake in groping she had found the lacing of 14 shoe, which she had taken for th other end of her own, and had fasten-ed them so carefully together that it took the gentleman quite five minute to effect a release, under the amuse glances of the other occupants of the ar, which had traveled twice that imber of blocks before the lady wa eady to give another signal .- New York Times.

The main wheel of a watch make: 1.460 revolutions a year, the central wheel 8.760, the third wheel 70,080, th 525,600, and the scape-wheel 4.731.860.

BUTTONS FROM CLAM-SHELLS.

Rapid Development of an Industry Which Originated in Germany.

The development of technical and ndustrial schools in Germany has increased not only the domain of Em peror William, but has cariched all other civilized nations. One of the first matters taken up and studied scientifically by these institutions was the making of buttons and other use-ful and ornamental articles from mother-of-pearl. It was soon found that the opalescent layers of the oyster-shell were not the sole, available material; as had long been belleved by the trade, and that clams, mussles, and other bivalves, not to speak of many conches were of nearly, if not quite, equal value. The first result of these examinations was the prompt utilization of other shells, and consequent reduction in the price of oyster, mother-of-pearl, and of buttons made from that substance.

The new industry prospered, and finally crossed the Atlantic. Here it has taken a firm foothold and is growing rapidly. The largest portion of the work is now done in the Central States, while small concerns may be found all the way from Massachusetts to Virginia. Thus far the best clam discovered is the pearl clam of the Mississippi and the other rivers of that region. The sea clams are useful, but the inner linings are not so lustrous nor iridescent. The deep sea clam, with its rich indigo color, makes a showy and rather popular button. The soft clam, or Rhode Island clam, has often a beautiful play of upon its inner surface, but is usually too thin and fragile.

The treatment is about the same in all cases. The clams must be gathered so as not to injure the shell. They are washed and then boiled with a small amount of alkali, either washing soda or lime being added to remove any grease or dirt held by grease. The meat is extracted, and is utilized for food purposes. Where no alkali has been employed, the flesh is well adapted for stews, chowders, or for making clam broths. Where alkali has been employed the bodies are rinsed in hot water and fed to pigs, ducks, and chickens. They are said to improve the flavor of the duck, and to make the domestic bird taste very much like an inferior mallard. The shells are then cut by an expert and sawed into blanks. These blanks are sorted, steamed, cut down by machinery, shaped, drilled, and polished.

WALL STREET JARGON. To the Uninitiated It Might as Well Be Greek.

Every trade or business has its technical terms, most of which are absolutely unintelligible to the outsider, but it is safe to say that speculative Wall street possesses a jargon that is unrivalled. To the unitlated it might as well be Greek, and the man or wo man of inquiring mind who tries to find out the connection between the term and that which it represents will have a very interesting time, if and who go to a bookstore with the idea of converting their wares into coins of the republic, are referred to the buyer, who examines the offered commodities, and, if acceptable names hear that some one whom they know is a "scalper," or that he had somesaid that once a price is offered no thing to do with certain "wash sales," haggling and pleading, be the seller or that he had "sold short" and was ever so persuasive, will raise the hid "squeezed" and had "to cover" at g or that he had "sold short" and was heavy loss, it might not be so plain to them. If they had ever had any experience with the seductive game of faro, they would, of course, understand, if they heard that their friend had been "whipsawed." If their incursion into the market was limited to "mental telepathy service" between the different stores, and the bid of the second buyer is likely to come so close to that of the first that the difference would not pay car fare. One wellanything to do with a "spread."

broker told them that he had executed a "squeeze" agreement; and, while having a general idea of what he meant, could scarcely be expected to act intelligently if he told them in confidence that he expected a sharp "break" in the market or calmly predicted a strong "bulge." But their lack of knowledge would ngain save them uneasiness, if they heard it whispered that some breezy western could not be supposed to be affected by the feverish anxiety which such a report would cause, even if they were 'short' of the stock "cornered." Their acquaintance with the various stocks night be sufficient to enable them to trade intelligently, but it is doubtful if they would readily understand just what value a tip would have which told them to keep their eye on the "grangers" the "coalers" or the tion" stocks. They would undoubtedly make a guess at what "the Goulds" nd "industrials" meant. Unless they had experienced the pleasure of payher Oxford tie was unfastened. It ing an assessment on a reorganization they might look forward and trying moment, to stoop to receiving an "Irish dividend" on down and knot it securely. When this some of their holdings. Assuming was accomplished, her hat and vell that at last they had mastered these readjusted, and her gloves once more and the scores of other terms that go to make up Wall Street's jargon, their ducation and their troubles would be incomplete until they attempted to master the cabalistic signs on the ticker tape, that tell how the financial pulse is beating.

They would be mystified if their

Pan-American Stamps Returned.

It is said that the redemption division of the National Postoffice at Washington is nearly swamped by the eturn of the left-over Pan-American iostage stamps since November 1st. ome 10,000 packages have been received. All records are broken as far pack as Chief Scott can recollect-Baltimore American

The most exasperating person in the world is the one who gives you the eeling that you would like to get behind and push bim.

A race horse traveling full speed lears twenty feet at a stride, an strich thirty feet.

The amount of French capital invested in China exceeds \$100,000,000.